INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 102-- BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 30 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
5 May,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	MOREA*		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 „	MALWA *		10,986
16 „	MANTUA		10,946
23 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 „	MOREA		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		14,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 „	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 „	MALOJA x		20,837
25 „	MALWA		10,986
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA*		16,568
8 „	MANTUA		10,916
15 „	NALDERA		16,088
22 „	RANPURA		16,601
29 „	RAZMAK @		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
13 „	NARKUNDA x		16,502
20 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
27 „	RAZMAK* @		10,602
3rd Nov.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
10 „	MOOLTAN x		20,847
17 „	RANCHI		16,650
24 „	RANPURA	MACEDONIA*	11 120

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
3rd May	DUMRA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,889
5th July	DUMANA	8427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

3rd May	†MIRZAPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
25th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
8th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia
7th July	†ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with CHITRAL ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	27th Apr.	3rd May
*Awa Maru ..	6028	1st May	11th „
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	7th „	20th „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th Ju
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23733, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
30th Apr.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie
2nd May	BARJORA. ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
4th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
5th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
9th „	KAROA ..	East and South Africa.
16th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,13,362
Reserve Funds	Rs.	20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Seth Balkishon Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Amritsar	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Amballa Cant.	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Bombay	Jamma	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Culcutta	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of mutstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY; Tel. No. 22997.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ „
Foreign Rs. 7/- „

SINGLE COPY

1 1/2 ANNAS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.
KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).
TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the Brar Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.
SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.
Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

The Mysore State Souvenir

contains about 300 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed on Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.

Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

The South Indian Album

Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra)

THE CONGRESS ALBUM

published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President. Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926 contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

Price per copy Rs 5. (postage extra.)

The Indian Album Publishing Company,

4, Narasinpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA.

NEW DIPLOMA CLASSES in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering commence from June, 1928.

Preference for admission to Mechanical and Electrical Classes will be given to those candidates who elect to undergo both courses.

Candidates for admission to Diploma Classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 26 years of age:—

1. The School Final Examination.
2. The Matriculation Examination.
3. The School Leaving Certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a School Leaving Certificate, but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass entrance test held by the College Authorities.
4. The European High School Examination.
5. The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
6. The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications, candidates of lesser qualifications may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal in Diploma Course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering only.

Applications with one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent of Workshop on or before 31st May, 1928.

Postage stamps for payment of registration fee will not be accepted.

PRINCIPAL.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 26th April, 1928.

30336

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AMERSEY DHARAMSEY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any persons having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any portion thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, exchange, trust, gift, inheritance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 38, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and Foras land or ground (since redeemed) situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road (now Lamington Road), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (436) four hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts including the portion given up for the purposes of the Road and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83, 459 and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 189, 191 and 18, New Survey No. 1|7363 and Cadastral Survey No. 1217 of Girgaon Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Hanuman Ramprasad and now of Bejonji Cursetji Bana and Merwanji M. Mistry being Plot No. 9, on or towards the West by the property of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas being plot No. 7, on or towards the North by the property of the Government Police Department, and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of Hanuman Ramprasad being Plot No. 5, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1799 (IF) and formerly under Street Nos. 6H and 6FF and now under Street No. 7 and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1928.

Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30330

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 7th May 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter to the Secretary from the President, and the Chairman of the Council, International Federation for Housing and Town Planning—Regarding the International Housing and Town Planning Congress to be held in Paris in July next.
2. Letter from Mr. Bhavanidas Haridas Mehta—Enquiring whether, for reasons mentioned in the letter, it is advisable to support Professor Date's Institution any longer.
3. Letter from Mr. Kakairam Ganpatram Joshi, late teacher in the Schools Committee's service—Requesting that his Provident Fund may be paid to him.
4. Letter from Mr. Fidaali A. Nizami and others—Requesting that the Budder Bagh Urdu School for girls may be closed at once.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

5. Forwarding, for information the Commissioner's letter which forwards a report by the Test Audit Officer on his scrutiny of the Budget for 1928-29.
6. Recommending sanction to an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 being paid to Mr. T. H. Bird, Test Audit Officer, for the work of preparing a code for the Engineering Departments.
7. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter which forwards statements of outstanding bills for Municipal Taxes which remained uncollected for more than six months after the close of the half year ending 31st March 1927.
8. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.
9. Intimating that it is extremely undesirable and detrimental to the Municipal interests to denotify those houses in the Hornby Road—Ballard Pier Scheme which do not come within the actual roadway.
10. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,000 to meet the payment of a Grant in-aid to the Salvation Army Rescue Home for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.
11. Recommending sanction to Mr. G. B. Nadkarni, Medical Assistant, being granted a special increase of Rs. 10 over his present salary.
12. Recommending sanction to certain Inspectors in the Water Works Department being allowed to draw Rs. 200 each per mensem.
13. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,261-9-0 to meet the payment of a certain amount to Government, being the difference between the amount of the balance of fees for license for public conveyances, etc., and the amount of pension contribution.
14. Recommending that a resolution of the Corporation making the employees of the Anti-Tuberculosis League eligible for municipal benefits with retrospective effect be modified as suggested and training subject to the confirmation by the Corporation a leave rule with regard to former employees of public bodies, and institutions transferred to the Corporation.
15. Reporting that the Committee have referred the question of discontinuing the distribution of milk from the Maternity Homes to the Medical Relief Committee.
16. Recommending sanction to the Commissioner taking on hire 123 rooms north of Worli Chawls belonging to the Improvement Trust for the accommodation of the conservancy Staff working in G Ward, etc.
17. Approving, subject to the Corporation's approval a contract entered into with the B. E. S. & T. Company for the supply of electric current to the Colaba Air Compressor Station being modified as proposed by the Commissioner.
18. Recommending sanction to Mr. N. F. Pochee, Inspector on Loan Works being appointed as a permanent Inspector in the Water Works Department.
19. Reporting that the Water Charges Rules for the year 1928-29 submitted by the Commissioner have been referred to the Water Committee for report.
20. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.

21. Reporting on the question of educating juvenile beggars.
22. Reporting on the question of providing certain amenities for the children of mill-hands at DeLisle Road.
23. Requesting sanction to an amendment of the Provident Fund Rules as proposed by the Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

24. Requesting sanction to a plot of municipal land at the junction of Lady Hardinge Road and Lady Jamshedji Road being sold to the Tramways Company.
25. Requesting sanction to a plot of municipal land at the junction of Ridge Road and Siri Road being given to Government in exchange for another plot of Government land at the same place.
26. Forwarding copy of a notification issued by him regarding the election of Mr. D. J. C. Wallace as a Municipal Councilor.
27—41. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (27-28) Rs. 129-8-0 each to retired halalkhores in the Conservancy Branch, (29-30) Rs. 98 each to retired scavenging women in the Conservancy Branch, (31) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch, (32) Rs. 126-0-0 to a retired Report-bearer in the Conservancy Branch (33) Rs. 126-0-0 to a retired scavenging woman in the Conservancy Branch (34) Rs. 126 to a retired employee of the Health Department (35-37) Rs. 129-8-0 each to three retired employees of the Health Department, (38) Rs. 315 to a retired Maistry in the Drainage Department, (39) Rs. 136-8-0 to a retired peon of the Victoria and Albert Museum and (40-41) Rs. 126 each to two retired employees of the Health Department.
42. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.
43. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
44. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.
45. Submitting a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the city.
46. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1928.
47. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

48. Appointing Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe to be a member of the Corporation vice Mr. W. H. Neilson, resigned.
49. Appointing Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., to be a member of the Corporation vice the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.
50. Appointing Dr. S. S. Batliwala to be member of the Malaria Advisory Committee.
51. Forwarding copy of Government Resolution appointing Major Cowell, I. M. S. and the Staff under him to carry out the Malaria Survey of the City.
52. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust—Regarding the resignation of Mr. W. H. Neilson as a member of the Corporation.
53. Letter from Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.
54—56. Letters from (54) Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (55) Dr. R. M. Mistry and (56) Mr. N. M. Dumasia—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
57. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Requesting the Corporation to appoint another representative on their Board in place of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.
58. Letter from Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Representative of the Corporation on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Local Advisory Committee—Reporting the action taken by him with regard to certain matters connected with the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
59. Letter from Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Reporting the action taken by him in regard to the provision of stretchers and convalescent chairs at all important stations.
60. Letter from Mr. Noormahomed M. Chinoy—Resigning his seat on the Roads and Development and Revenue and General Purposes Committees.
61. Letter from Mr. R. K. Vaidya—Resigning his seat on the Drainage Committee.
62. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding a statement showing the attendance of members of the Board of management of the Institute at the meetings held during the year 1927-28.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS—

63. Requesting that the Corporation may appoint a representative on the Malaria Advisory Committee in place of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who as President of the Corporation has now become Chairman of the Committee.
64. Municipal Secretary's letters—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from those Committees' meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

65. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of providing sufficient lights in the villages of Wadala and Bhoiwada, Parel.
66 From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—For obtaining a report as to certain deductions made in the wages of certain biggaries of E Ward.
67. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee to represent to the Railway authorities the necessity of providing a Railway Station between Kurla and Koliwada and one more station between Gowari and Sewri.
68. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For reappointing Mr. F. W. Peach to be a member of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.
69. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report as to whether a vacant piece of land between the Tulsi Pipe Line and the Railway lines is being cultivated by means of open channel drain water.
70—71. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(70) For requesting the Commissioner to request the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway to expedite the construction of a second foot over bridge at Mahim Station and (71) For requesting the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway to inform the Corporation of the steps taken for providing awnings over cement concrete seats on platforms.
72. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of providing public urinals at certain places in Parel.
73. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For appointing Mr. Nanabhai Laxuman to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.
74. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee to invite the attention of the Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to passengers at Dockyard Road Station owing to the platform being very low.
75. From Dr. M. F. Bisni—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by squatters on the footpaths opposite the Share Bazar.
76. From Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola seconded by Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay and another Councillor—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to a certain circular issued by him with regard to appointments in Municipal Service and for obtaining a report as to how far he has carried out the recommendations contained therein.
77—82. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(77) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken up condition of certain roads in the north of the Island (78) For representing to Government the urgent necessity of protecting the public against thefts and robberies by increasing the Police force. (79) For obtaining certain particulars about the disposal of stalls for selling fowls at the Erskine Road Market. (80) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the condition of the footpath on the south-east of Elphinstone Road. (81-82) For obtaining a report as to (81) when the extension of Wadala Hindu cemetery will be completed and (82) the feasibility of arranging for bands playing in the Bhandarwada Reservoir Garden.
83. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the condition of certain footpaths in B Ward.
84. From Mr. G. K. Borade, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora and another Councillor—For appointing Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.
85. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master, seconded by Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of certain huts at Tardeo.
86. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam—For inviting the attention of the Tramways Company to the inconvenience caused to Tramway passengers at the Victoria Gardens Junction by the reversion of cars going towards the Fort.
87. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For inviting the attention of the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to Railway passengers at Elphinstone Road Station owing to the absence of direct access to the Station.
88. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to submit for approval a draft representation to Government requesting them to prohibit the circulation of Goa Lottery tickets in Bombay.
89—91. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(89) For appointing Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe and Mr. D. J. C. Wallace on the Water Committee and (90-91) For appointing (90) Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. and (91) re-appointing the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E. and Mr. S. L. Silam on the Public Health Committee.
92. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For appointing Mr. R. K. Vaidya to be a member of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.
93—94. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—(93) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary hondition of certain chawls occupied by Municipal scavengers at Tardeo and (94) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner suggesting ways and means for educating the general public of Bombay in matters of sanitation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

95. Regarding certain donations and endowments received for establishing scholarships to the students of the G. S. M. College.
96. Regarding the system of Assessment and Collection of Municipal Taxes.
97. Regarding the question as to whether the amount of compensation given to the family of Mr. A. K. Munshi, Supervisor, Encroachment Branch can be enhanced.
98. Regarding a proposal to reduce the Town Duty on all cotton consumed by the Mills in the City by way of a refund of annas 8 on the existing duty on proof of consumption.
99. Regarding the license fees to be charged to Sugar Refineries.
100. Regarding the reform and reorganization of the Accountancy System of the Municipality.
101. Regarding an amendment of the Municipal Act in connection with the licensing of farriers.
102. Regarding an amendment of Section 306 (1) of the Municipal Act so as to provide that the revenue due to Government in respect of the land comprised in a private street shall have been discharged before it is declared public.
103. Regarding an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to require a candidate for election by Co-option to keep a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be forfeited if the candidate fails to secure a single vote.
104. Regarding an amendment of Rule No. 22 of the Procedure Rules so as to require that a priority notice shall specify the date on which the priority will be asked for.
105. Regarding a Ruling of the President directing that a certain Amendment was out of order because it issued a direction to the Commissioner, etc.
106. Regarding a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act so as to give representation to labour on the Municipal Corporation.
107. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th April, 1928.

30335

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on Tuesday the 8th day of May, 1928, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To Confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Baronet) as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company as notified in the Press are closed from the 1st day of May 1928, to the 9th day of May, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1928.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 21st day of May, 1928, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th day of April, 1928, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

30332

THE PREMIER MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on Tuesday the 8th day of May, 1928, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the 9 months ending 31st December, 1927.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Baronet) as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the Press, are closed from the 1st day of May, 1928, to the 9th day of May, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1928.

30333

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1928, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1927.

(2) To declare a Dividend.

(3) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1928, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th April to 7th May, 1928 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager, Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th April, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the DIRECTORS will be paid on and after the 21st May, 1928, during office hours.

30286

TENDERS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR NILGIRI RAILWAY BOGIE STEEL COVERED GOODS—METRE GAUGE.

1. TENDERS are invited for the Construction in India and delivery of 6 metre gauge Bogie Steel Covered Goods wagons for the Nilgiri Railway, 30 feet 3 inches long over head stocks, 7 feet wide over solebars, complete with all fittings, but without wheels and axles. The wagons are to be fitted with rack and vacuum brake gear and hand lever brakes.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rupees Three per set, and drawings at Rs.. 1-8-0 per sheet on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, at whose Office the drawings will be in exhibition. These fees will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. The number of sheets of the drawings is 16. Information regarding any details other than those given in the tender documents should also be obtained from the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Golden Rock.

3. Schedules I and II, Annexures A and D, should be submitted in triplicate.

4. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tenders for Bogie Steel Covered Goods, Nilgiri Railway," and should reach the Agent, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, before 11 A.M. on Monday, 28th May 1928, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Agent or an Officer acting on his behalf and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

5. It may be noted that the invitation to tenders is being published in India only.

6. Tenderers may quote alternative rates for:

(i) Wagons completely erected at a site situated on the Railway for which the wagons are required.

(ii) Wagons to be erected by the buyers. They must first be assembled at the manufacturers' workshops to ensure that subsequent erection can be effected by the buyers without difficulty. The Underframes must be rivetted up, all details securely packed, and sheets and angles bundled, the whole to be delivered f.o.r. at the manufacturers' works.

7. The period subsequent to the date of placing of order within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed must be stated in the tender in the last columns of Schedule I, Annexure A.

8. The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but should alterations in the design be found necessary at the time of placing the order, or during the execution of the work, the consequent variation in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.

9. The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy the specification in every respect.

10. The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

11. Tenderers must satisfy the Agent that:—

(i) a substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India:

(ii) in making purchases of materials for the construction of the wagons, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.

12. Firms that are not on the approved list for supply of wagons and that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should, when submitting tenders, support the tender with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

13. No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

14. After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for the discussion of matters connected with tenders.

J. H. LAMBERT,
Act.-Chief Mechanical Engineer,
S. I. Rly.

30325

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

Digitized by the National assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

TENDERS;

EAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF JUNCTION FISHPLATES.

ENDERS will be received by the ent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, mbay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUES-Y, the 12th June, 1928, for the sup- of the Junction Fishplates as un-

a) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 80 F.F. (I.M.R.), Sets 250.
b) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 82 B.H., Sets 1,000.
c) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 75 F.F. (I.S.R.), Sets 100.
d) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 75 D.H. (E.I.R.), Sets 100.
e) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 85 B.H. (E.I.R.), Sets 100.
f) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 88-1|2 B.H. (E.I.R.), Sets 50.
g) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to 100 D.H. (E.I.R.), Sets 50.
h) B.S. 90 R.F.F. to B.S. 100 F.F., Sets 50.
i) B.S. 100 B.H. to 82 B.H., Sets 500.

nders must be submitted on the pre- ed form and the envelope enclosing ust be sealed and endorsed "Tender the supply of Junction Fishplates." ers not complying with these condi- will not be considered.

The tender form with conditions of et and drawings may be obtained the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bom- on payment of Rs. 10 per set which nt will not be refunded.

Tenderers must submit their own cations and tests for the steel they se to use which must be enclosed their tenders.

The Railway is not bound to accept west or any tender.

The result of the tender will be hed in the "Indian Trade Jour-

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
bay, 25th April, 1928.
30323

INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Y AND ERECTION OF STEEL VING FOR THE CAR SHED AT KURLA.

AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Vic- Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders supply and erection of the above. he prescribed form of tender, with ons and drawings can be obtained he Railway's Controller of Stores el, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 which amount will not be return- nders must be submitted on the ed form and the envelopes en- them must be sealed and endorsed r for the supply and erection of helving." Tenders not complying ese conditions will not be consi-

enders will be received at the Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on DAY, the 31st May, 1928. e result of the tender will be d in the "Indian Trade Jour-

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
April, 1928
30287

FOREST SALES.

ARAMPUR STATE (SURAT).

UNDERSIGNED will receive ten- 18th May 1928 for about 30 Cou- the Dharampur State Forests, con- good teak, Tanas, Shisam, Khair er species.

ers will also be received on the date for all Bamboos and Mhowra in the State Forests.

nding purchasers are invited to be t on the above date and will be ed with conveyance from Bulsar (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) and also ccommodation at Dharampur.

further details may be obtained on ation to the undersigned or the Forest Officer.

(Sd.) D. V. SARAIYA,
For Dewan, Dharampur State.
30307

sted Astrology and Talisman.

e time and Date of Birth or Letter. questions, Re. 1. Annual Life Rs. vagraha Kavacha Rs. 3. Guaranteed ial Kavachas" to fulfil all intentions to 50.

S. VENKATESA SASTRIGAL,
Proprietor,
Sarada Astrological Bureau,
Manjaputhur, Viriyur P. O.
(Via) Tirukoilur, S. I. Rly.

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of stores and materials required by the Company during the 12 months, 1st July, 1928, to 30th June, 1929, as set out in the undermentioned schedules A to G and I will be received by the Assistant Secretary, at the Company's Head Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, upto noon on Friday, the 11th May, 1928.

Schedule A.—Bolts, Nuts, rivets, wires, etc. Pipes and Pipe Fittings. Iron and Steel sections, Plates, etc.
Schedule B.—Brushes, ropes, twines, etc Greases, oils and Paints.
Schedule C.—Building Materials and Timber.
Schedule D.—Sundry Stores.
Schedule E.—Electrical Stores.
Schedule F.—Cables, Steel Conduits and Fittings (Insulated) etc.
Schedule G.—Road Materials.
Schedule I.—Motor Car Materials.

Forms of tender together with schedules can be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2 per copy) from the Chief Store-Keeper, at whose Office at Tramway Building, samples of stores may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays. The specifications for Paints, Greases, Lubricating Oils, Teak squares, Painter's Oils and Varnishes can also be seen in the Chief Store-Keeper's Office. Copies of the Specifications may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders may be accepted in whole or in any individual part and will be subject to the "General Conditions of Tender for the supply of Materials" attached to the tender form.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

Earnest Money:—A sum of Rs. 200 in cash only (cheques and Government Securities will not be accepted) must accompany each tender as Earnest Money. This must be enclosed in a separate cover, and not in the covers in which Tenders are submitted.

Any Earnest Money deposited shall be forfeited, if the Tender which it covers is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his tender, or fails to deposit within 10 days of such intimation the security that he will be required to deposit with the Company in the event of acceptance of the whole or any part of his tender.

A. S. TROLLIP,
Ag. General Manager.
30320

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS for Infectious Diseases are intended primarily for cases of Plague, Small-pox and Cholera.

Cases of other dangerous, acute infectious diseases are admitted when beds are available. Cases of Chicken-pox and Mumps, diseases which are rarely, if ever dangerous to life, will not be admitted, save in very exceptional circumstances.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th April, 1928.
30334

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction this day (Monday), the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot.

Pick axes, empty bottles and jars, clocks, galvanized pipes, and fittings, hospital accessories, forge, Roneo machine and type writer, iron and steel articles, hose canvas, pulley blocks, leather, rubber and zinc scraps, tubes and tyres, engineering stores, empty kerosene tins, lamps and tanks, empty bags of powder and cement, Bicycle, empty drums, marble partitions, wooden furniture frames, receptacles, powras, shovels, waste iron scraps, electric fittings, galvanized broken tanks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for telegraph training. The candidate gets direct appointment through this school. Apply immediately with one anna stamp for prospectus to avoid disappointment, MANAGER, Rajputana Systematical Telegraph School, Jodhpur.
A R667

"NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE,. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R843.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—Latest HYGIENIC ROOMS for High Class Vegetarian Hindu Families at one minute's walk from Station at very moderate rents; every accommodation and ample play ground. PODAR ESTATE, Malad.
C RF40

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING in any locality between Fort and Grant Road. Must be in sound condition. Write to D. M. J. Governor's House, Karelwadi.
G R849

FOR SALE.

SPORTS COATS.
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8-14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL.
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc., Rs. 1-12-6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs—sizes up to 17 1|2" collar. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs Rs. 3-4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2-14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.
Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE FROTHBLOWERS COMPANY
India's Three Most Versatile Artists
JACK CRICHTON
DOREEN COBURN
CYRIL GREEN
The LITTLE SHOW with a BIG REPUTATION.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The Startling Paramount Jungle Melodrama in 8 Gripping Reels—
CHANG CHANG CHANG
will stand on its own merits as a brilliantly conceived and brilliantly depicted story of the eternal struggle for existence in remote tracts where the world is yet very young.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
EMIL JANNINGS
IN
"THE WAY OF ALL FLESH"
A Strong Drama with fine acting and powerful direction

Royal Opera House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8.15 and 10 P.M.
"AGE OF DESIRE"
A drama of a mother's heart-rending cry for her once unwanted son.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

a book of absorbing interest to politicians and lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

COOK-EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi-Bangalore
Bombay Agents:
MAFATLAL VANMALDAS & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Since our last report, no business has been done except a small quantity of coal from s.s. Balgowan. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Steamers discharging coal in the stream:
19-4-28 s.s. Balgowan, Desh|Reeb|Poni| Bhagatadee and Victoria Baraboni; Andrew Yule and Co.; Choonilal Harilal Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with coal cargo:—
27-4-28 s.s. Benguela, Witbank Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.
30-4-28 s.s. Gambada, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.
3-5-28 s.s. Scheldestad, Lodna Steam Coal, Girdharlal and Co.
7-5-28 s.s. Sudbury, Durban Navigation Choonilal Harilal and Co.
18-5-28 s.s. Largolow, Northern Navigation, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.
19-5-28 s.s. A steamer, Hastings West Hartley, Turner Morrison and Co.
25-5-28 s.s. Ville de D'jibouti, Northern Navigation, Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.
A steamer, Burnside Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Northern Navigation May shipt. C.I.F. 24|6 sh.
Durban Navigation C.I.F. 24|6 sh.
Burnside April|May shipt. C.I.F. 25 sh.
Witban Coal C.I.F. 24|6 sh.
Natal Coal Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 19
Deshargarh C.I.F. Rs. 16|8; Ex-Scales Darukrana Rs. 17|12.
Seebpore|Poniati C.I.F. Rs. 16|4; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17|8.
Bhagatadee C.I.F. Rs. 15|4.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

Ports Steamers &|or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts. & measurt
London:—				
May	17	18	19	20
June	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
July	16	17	18	19
Liverpool:—				
May|June	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
July	15|6	16|6	17|6	18|6
Antwerp:—				
May|June	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
July	16	17	18	19
Havre:—				
May	17|6	18|6	19|6	20|6
June|July	17|6	18|6	19|6	20|6
Genoa:—				
May	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
June	16	17	18	19
July	15|6	16|6	17|6	18|6
Trieste|Venice:—				
May	17	18	19	20
June	16	17	18	19
July	15|6	16|6	17|6	18|6

Remarks:—
Market continues steady.
Hull about 6000 tons booked for May at 16|6 for 13 cwts. and April at 17 for 13 cwts.
Dunkirk about 2500 tons booked for May at 16 light seeds basis.
Open Ports about 3500 tons booked for June at 16 light seeds basis.
Genoa|Naples about 2500 tons booked for June at 16 July, August and September at 15|6 light seeds basis.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27.

Messrs Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	13
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	11
Ceylon Planters	30
Ceylon Rubber	33
Clunes Estates	20
Cochin Rubber	35
Eila Tea	185
Estates Co. of Uva	31
Fairlawn Estate	31
Frocester Estates	42
Hathawe Rubber	11
Honiton Rubber	7
Horawala Rubber	42
Indo-Malay Estates	18
Jambulande T. and Rub.	11
Jebong Rubber	15
Kalutara Company	29
Kalutara Rubber	22
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	18
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	170
Maha Uva Estates	59
Matale Valley Rub.	29
Meall Mor Estates	21
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	33
Neuchatel Estates	30
North-Western Rub.	20
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	21
Rubber Growers'	30
Saffragam T. and Rub.	185
Talgaswella Tea	55
Torrinton Tea	21
Udabage Tea	50
Udapolla Rubber	24
Ullswater Rubber	9
Vogan Tea	38

Remarks:—Market—steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.40 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28th April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.810 inches (.027 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.669 inches (.067 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.004.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.2 degrees (0.9 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.3 degrees (1.1 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p. c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 67 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 173 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 5.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 28.	
May	21.25—.05
July	20.99—.03
October	20.86—.01
December	20.72—.03
January	20.67—.07
Middling Spot	21.75—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 28.	
May	21.01—.08
July	20.76—.02
Middling Spot	21.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 28.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28.	Opening	Closing.
April		11.20—.01
May	11.19	11.15—.01
June		11.09
July	11.11	11.06
August		10.98
September		10.91
October	10.88	10.83
November		10.75
December		10.75
January	10.78	10.74
February		10.73
March	10.75	10.73
April		10.72
Middling Spot		11.71 pl.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 28.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28.	
Scinde Fully Good	8.65 plus .05
Scinde Fine	8.85 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	9.05 plus .05
Bengal Good	8.45 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	8.65 plus .05
Bengal Fine	8.85 plus .05
Oomra Good	8.95 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	9.20 plus .05
Oomra Fine	9.45 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	9.80 plus .05
Broach Fine	10.05 plus .05
Broach Superfine	10.30 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28.	
April	20.86—.01
May	20.76—.21
June	20.87—.20
July	20.94—.15
August	20.93—.15
September	20.93—.15
October	21.15—.19
November	21.10—.19
December	21.10—.19
January	20.98—.18
February	20.98—.16
March	20.96—.16
April	20.96—.16
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	21.35 pl.20

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 28.
Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-11|16
Forward	26-5|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 28.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 28.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 3-31|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 28.	
T.T. Berlin on London	20.11 3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	29.25
T.T. Milan on London	92.61
T.T. Berne on London	25.33
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	165.65

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 28.	
Demand Bills	487.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 28.
Cottonseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment sellers £9-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed Toria:—
April|May shipment sellers £19-5-0.

WORLD'S WHEAT SITUATION.

TOO MANY BULL FACTORS

WEATHER AND CROPS

ABANDONMENT OF 20 PER CENT. U. S. ACREAGE

OUTLOOK FOR HIGHER PRICES IN COMING YEAR.

Wheats, though neglected and prices inclined to sag at times, seem to have too many bull factors for any real reaction to be expected at present. Buying here has been to cover consumptive requirements which are good in spite of grumbles about the poor Flour trade, which must be somewhat above the average considering that we have imported over a million quarters more Wheat so far this season than we did in the same period last season. The Continent continues to buy steadily at rising prices, taking Manitobas and Plates very freely, together with fair quantities of Australian. Considering the smaller crop in Australia the Commonwealth has shipped quite freely this season and is getting rid of her exportable surplus very fast, so that exports are likely to be on a smaller scale in the near future. Outside the steady European demand for Wheat the principal bull features of the position are the unsatisfactory conditions of the Winter crops in Europe and the United States. In Northern and Eastern Europe a wet sowing season, which resulted in much late seeding, was followed by a wet Winter with intermittent cold periods, which were not to the advantage of the growing crop. the result is that in many parts the plant has not made normal spring growth and there are numerous complaints of frost damage. A genial, growing Spring might still put a different complexion on the Wheat fields, which are largely below average condition, as it is not yet too late for a smart recovery if warmer weather comes soon. Spring sowings have been delayed by cold and wet and the completion of seeding will, it appears, be later than usual in the Northern half of the Continent, as well as in the United Kingdom.

It is very difficult to judge what the real conditions are in the United States, but reports of the Autumn-sown crop, which is the important Wheat crop in the States, are still pessimistic. Private estimates put the condition at the lowest on record, with two exceptions, and 20 per cent. abandonment of the area sown is predicted. American authorities are apt to be pessimistic at this time of year but, after making due allowances for this habit, we must admit that the outlook does not point to low prices in the coming cereal year, writes "the London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter" in the course of an artical on the Wheat Position

The latest official report from Russia does not encourage hopes of any important export surplus next season, for it says that the Winter Wheat crop, the most important in Soviet Russia, gives cause for some anxiety; for in addition to the decrease in the area under cultivation, the crops are frozen in parts of the Crimea, Northern Caucasus and Southern Ukraine. Further, the long Winter in the Southern districts has caused a shortening of the period available for Spring sowing. We fear this also applies to some of the countries just West of Russia, for reports from parts of Rumania are not very cheerful.

The following statement gives our estimate of World's surplus and requirements for the cereal year ending July 31, 1928, and the actual exports to March 29:—

World's Surplus 123,000,000 qrs; World's Requirements 96,000,000 qrs.; Shipments to date 65,335,000 qrs; Quantity still required 30,665,000 qrs.

The weather in the United Kingdom has been cold and unsettled. Some heavy downpours of rain were experienced at times over most of the country, which seriously delayed Spring field work. Snow and sleet were experienced in many parts, and the outlook at the moment is for a continuance of the present unpleasant conditions. Winter Wheat has generally come safely through the Winter, but is backward, and has hardly started growth, which is as yet seldom sufficient to hide the proverbial hare.

LOCAL MARKET.

Offerings of local Wheat have been fairly large for the time of year on most country markets, and, with a good milling demand, prices have been maintained, as a rule, and occasionally advanced. Lincoln was steady last Friday at up to 45/ per qr. At Bedford best lots were 1/ per qr. up at 47/, and Cambridge was about 6d. per qr. up. Colchester was barely steady at 47/. Taunton quoted 44/ to 47/ per qr., and Reading was 1/ up at 45/ to 47/. Other Saturday markets being firm, about unchanged. On Monday good supplies at Swindon made 46/ to 47/ per qr. Ipswich and Saffron Walden were steady on Tuesday at up to 47/, but Salisbury quoted 6d. advance on the week.

There were a good number of fine samples on offer at Mark Lane, and millers were more willing buyers, paying 43/ to 49/6 per qr for good lots delivered up to London, or about 46/6 to 47/ f.o.r. at growers' stations.

Reports of the Winter Wheat crop in the United States are very spotted. The "Modern Miller" last week said there were increased claims of damage to the crop in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, the damage to fields recently reported being confirmed. While the amount Winter killed is abnormal the actual percentage is indefinite.

Messrs Clement Curtis & Co., put the condition of the crop at 72.7 and the yield at 543,000,000 bushels as compared with their estimate of 87.1 condition and 595,000,000 bushels on April 1 last year. Other private estimates, including that of Mr. Snow, give an average of 73.9 for condition and 534,00,0000 bushels for the yield. Taken altogether the private estimates are for a yield some 40,000,000 bushels smaller than the forecasts gave at this time last year. An insignificant quantity, really, when it is remembered that these are only estimates, and that much may happen to the crop before cutting begins.

The "Price Current Grain Reporter" suggests that the area abandoned in Indiana Ohio and Illinois may be 5,000,000 acres, but remarks that the outcome is still very uncertain. Prices in the States have been somewhat irregular, but mostly against buyers, with the May option at Chicago yesterday 5½c. up on the month.

In the West of Canada the weather is now milder and it is reported from Alberta that the Wheat that had been standing out all the Winter under the snow is now being threshed and the grain is turning out just as good quality as that threshed in the Autumn, thanks to the dryness of the climate and the rapid evaporation after the thaw. This would seem to indicate that Spring ploughing will soon be possible, if it has not already started, in the South of the Province.

In the Argentine fine weather has been general and ploughing, etc., for the next crop has made good progress. Shipments continue large and most weeks have exceeded the forecasts.

The Buenos Aires market closed yesterday at 11.55 dols. for May, as compared with 11.55 the previous Thursday, being unchanged on the period.

The approximate quantities of Wheat, including Flour as Wheat, on passage for Europe last week were as follows:—

	Last week. Qrs.	Year ago. Qrs.
Orders ...	1,895,000	1,600,000
United Kingdom ...	1,500,000	3,255,000
Continent ...	4,145,000	4,485,000
Total ...	7,540,000	9,340,000

Shipments of Wheat and Flour (as Wheat) from North America, Argentina, Australia, &c., to Europe last week were large, amounting to 1,700,000 qrs., comprising 390,000 qrs. for orders, 430,000 qrs. for the United Kingdom direct, and 880,000 qrs. for the Continent, which compares with the total of 1,875,000 qrs. (Orders 625,000 qrs., U K direct 400,000 qrs., and Continent 850,000 qrs.) in the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of Wheat and Flour (as Wheat) since Aug 1, 1927.
(In Quarters of 480 lbs.)

1927-28	Orders.	U. K. Direct.
Aug. 1 to Mar. 8 ...	10,300,000	14,605,000
Week ended—		
March 15 ...	335,000	455,000
March 22 ...	440,000	350,000
March 29 ...	880,000	1,700,000
Total so far ...	11,465,000	15,840,000

	Cont.	Total since Aug. 1, 1927
Aug. 1 to Mar. 8 ...	28,745,000	51,650,000
Week ended—		
March 15 ...	860,000	1,650,000
March 22 ...	830,000	1,620,000
March 29 ...	880,000	1,700,000
Total so far ...	29,315,000	55,620,000

U.K. WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTS.

Receipts of Breadstuffs during the week ended March 31 comprise 573,000 qrs. of Wheat and equal to 62,000 qrs. of Flour—together 635,000 qrs.; add to these the supply of English Wheat, namely, 134,000 qrs., and the total—769,000 qrs.—is about 20,000 qrs. above the requirements at the present rate of consumption.

London arrivals of Overseas Wheat for the week ended March 31 were 181,575 qrs., compared with 148,106 qrs. in the previous week and 165,641 qrs. in the corresponding week last year. Total since January 1 1928, amounts to 1,637,188 qrs., against 1,656,910 qrs. in the same period last year.

Receipts at Western points in America last week amounted to 697,000 qrs., against 609,000 qrs. in the previous week, and 434,000 qrs. last year. Bradstreet's American visible supply figures last Saturday showed a decrease of 1,462,000 bush. on the week, being then 73,220,000 bush., against 53,827,000 bush. last year, when there was a decrease of 2,121,000 bushels on the week.

PRIMARY RECEIPTS OF WHEAT AT THE PRINCIPAL CENTRES.

	1927/28 Qrs.	1926/27 Qrs.
July 1 to Mar. 10 ...	50,943,000	39,555,000
Week ending Mar. 17	699,000	486,000
Week ending Mar. 24	692,000	417,000
Week ending Mar. 31	697,000	434,000
Total to date ...	52,941,000	40,892,000

Inspections of Wheat this week at Winnipeg amount to 2,400,000 bushels, against 2,760,000 bushels last year and 1,600,000 bushels two years ago. The Visible Supply decreased 3,237,000 bushels last week, the total being 143,919,000 bushels against 109,359,000 bushels last year, showing a decrease of 2,849,000 bushels on the week.

WHEAT INSPECTION AT WINNIPEG.

	1927/28 Qrs.	1926/27 Qrs.
Sept. 1 to Mar. 15 ...	36,340,000	31,845,000
Week ended Mar. 22	405,000	420,000
Week ended Mar. 29	460,000	360,000
Week ended April 4	300,000	345,000
Total to date ...	37,505,000	32,960,000

Official Visible Supply of Wheat, in bushels, in U. S. America (not including Pacific States) and Canada (000 omitted):—

	1928	1927	1926
Mar. 31 ...	157,547	111,057	94,351
Week before ...	160,218	113,372	98,152
4 weeks ago ...	167,321	116,511	107,934
Jan. 1 ...	174,093	129,605	126,591

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The appended statement of the prices of Wheat and Flour in the last two years and at the beginning of the present cereal year, on a common basis of 112 lb., is useful for comparison.

	At present	Last year.
English Wheat average 112 lb. ...	10/	11/7
Mark Lane—		
English Wheat...112 lb.	941-10/5	10/7-11/8
Flour...280 lb. ...	40/6-43/	42/
N. Y. Cash Wheat quotation ..112lb.	12/7	11/9

WEATHER AND CROPS

United Kingdom.—The weather has been cold and unsettled the past week and rain has fallen most days, downpours being fairly heavy in places with snow and sleet at times in the North. On heavy land Winter Wheat has hardly started Spring growth, and many fields are patchy, while the plant has had little chance to spread. On drier soils cereals look fairly well in spite of the unfavourable Winter conditions. Spring sowing is being pushed forward whenever possible, but it is not probable that farmers will be able to seed all the land they intended unless drier conditions are experienced this month.

Supplies of Wheat at the English Statute Markets last week amounted to 268,826 cwts. at an average price of 10/ per 112 lbs., against 277,834 cwts. at 9/10 in the preceding week, and 186,011 cwts. at 11/7 last year, the average for the three years 1925-27 was 174,876 cwts. at 11/11.

France.—The weather is milder and rain has improved the outlook in the sections where there were complaints of dryness. In other parts rain has delayed Spring operations and seeding is late. The Winter crops are very spotted, making it difficult to judge the position, but the outlook seems to be rather less favourable than at this time last year.

Germany.—The weather has been rather more favourable for Autumn-sown crops, which up to the present time are backward, and good rains are needed in some districts. Fairly good progress is being made with field work for Spring sowing.

Italy.—In the latter part of March there was a short return of wintry conditions with snowfalls throughout the greater part of the Peninsula. This was followed by mild weather and general rains especially in the Venetian provinces where they caused floods. The condition of the growing crops continues satisfactory throughout the country. The weather is now more favourable for Spring sowings.

Romania.—The weather has been mild and Springlike and good rain has fallen, especially in the North-west and Southern districts. Field work for Spring sowings is now being carried out.

Hungary.—Advices received from Budapest dated March 30 say that warm rains and subsequently sunny Spring weather have been very favourable for Autumn-sown crops, especially Wheat and Rye.

Bulgaria.—Cold weather is being experienced, which is hindering the preparation of the land for Spring crops and Autumn crops are unable to make much progress, but are generally in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Russia.—According to reports published in Moscow the Winter crop prospects in Soviet Russia give cause for some anxiety, for in addition to a smaller area sown, in some of the principal districts crops are frozen. In the Central and Eastern districts, however, prospects are more satisfactory. The long Winter in the Southern districts has caused a shortening of the period available for Spring sowing.

Sweden.—Fairly good progress has been made with Spring cultivation in the Southern districts but Autumn sown crops are only making slow progress and the condition of the plants is generally not very satisfactory. Fine, warm weather is urgently needed.

North Africa.—In Algeria the weather now prevailing is favourable for the growing crops in most parts of the Colony, and crops are generally making satisfactory progress.

India.—Light rains are reported during the week but more moisture is needed in some districts. In the Punjab the condition of crops is average to good or, irrigated areas and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Some demand has been done in spots by a few cultivators, but the Wheat crop is generally in a satisfactory condition in the principal producing districts.

Australia.—There is a good supply of moisture in most of the land in the principal districts of the Commonwealth. Cultivation for the next Wheat crop is being actively carried out, and there are prospects of an increased area being sown this year.

New Zealand.—Fine weather is now prevailing, enabling farmers to make rapid progress with ploughing for the new Wheat, Oats and Barley crops. Maize is in good condition and picking is in progress in all districts.

Uruguay.—Advices received from Monte Video dated March 27, say that prospects for the Maize crop are conditions favourable.

United States.—In the Ohio Valley States the absence of the snow, with freezing and thawing has resulted in heavy killing of Winter Wheat last fall. In the States the weather has been more favourable although rains are needed in some parts. Conditions during the week have favoured Spring Wheat seeding. Oats seeding is progressing West of the Mississippi River. Considerable progress has been made with ploughing for Maize in the Central Valley States, planting is general as far North as Southern Oklahoma where early sown is up with a good stand.

Earn from Rs. 3 to 30 daily on our durable

Knitting Machines

in the privacy of your home. We undertake to supply woollen and cotton yarns and purchase the knitted pieces. Previous knitting experience unnecessary. Men, women, boys or girls can easily work on these machines.

For detailed particulars send one anna stamp to the

Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation, Ltd.
307-309, Hornby Road, Bombay.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 20th April 1928:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital ...		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up ...		5,62 50 000
Reserve ...		5,12 50 000
Public Deposits ...		5,15 45 000
Other Deposits ...		72,66 95 000
Loans against securities per contra ...		—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ...		9,00 00 000
Contingent Liabilities.		
Sundries ...		1,13 76 000
Rupees ...		28,71 16 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...		21 86 20 000
Other authorized securities under the Act ...		1,98 40 000
Loans ...		15,54 06 000
Cash Credits ...		30,80 83 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased ...		14,56 90 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased ...		43 57 000
Bullion ...		—
Dead Stock ...		2,81 79 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra ...		—
Sundries ...		52 31 000
Balances with other Banks...		27 29 000
		88,81 95 000
Cash ...		989 21 000
Rupees ...		98,71 16 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London ...		£999,200
Advances and Investments in London ...		£962,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London ...		£205,600
Percentage 11.24.		
Bank Rate 7 per cent.		

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	1,19,78,000
Other Deposits ...	6,88,000

ASSETS.

	Increase. Rs.
Bank's Investments ...	36,35,000
	Decrease. Rs.
Loans ...	1,97 21,000
Cash Credits ...	42,63,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	31,15 000
	Increase. Rs.
Cash ...	1,11,48,000

Percentage 11.24.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)

Receipts for week ending 26th April.

	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Bengals ...	2,493	2,092
Oomras ...	41,292	8,744
Dholleras ...	8,607	4,310
Broach ...	32,349	20,939
Southerns ...	11,736	12,843
Persians ...	38	104
Americans ...	356	24,798
Egyptians ...	86	57
E. Africans ...	910	4,126
Total ...	97,897	77,210

Exports for week ending 26th April.

	Bales
United Kingdom ...	1,673
Continent ...	12,952
China ...	25,075
Japan ...	12,275
Coast Ports ...	650
Total ...	52,625

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe ...	10,971
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	27,700
Total ...	38,671

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 26th April.

1927-28,	26,01,487;
1926-27,	23,90,499,
1925-26,	27,93,050;
1924-25,	29,21,852;
1923-24,	28,99,628.

Exports from 1st Sept. to 26th April

	1927-28.	1926-27.
United Kingdom ...	58,685	6,258
Continent ...	4,31,951	2,41,987
China ...	1,27,575	1,52,912
Japan ...	6,70,771	10,04,308
Coast Ports ...	18,952	15,745
U. S. A. ...	2,125	726
Total ...	13,10,059	14,21,936

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 26th April 1928 ...	53,651
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 26th April 1928 ...	4,92,726
Same period last year ...	6,96,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th April 1928 ...	11,41,555
Same time last year ...	6,73,485

LINSEED.

London, April 28.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-10-0.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
May|June shipment sellers £18-10-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
May|June shipment Hull sellers £16-3-9
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-16-3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 28.

Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
May|Aug. delivery paid and buyers 30|10.1|2-
Linseed Oil naked London ewt:—
Sept.|Dec. delivery buyers 31|10-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

Liverpool, April 28.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-15|16.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lbs:—
Prompt shipment paid 53|6
Barletta Russo per 63-1|2 lb:—
April|May shipment sellels 50|3.
Wheat South Australian:—
Afloat paid 55|6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment sellers 54|9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 28.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standadd No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|1-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|3.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|2.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|2-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 28.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 0|8-3|8.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

	Muktsar, April 26.		
Wheat ready	4	2	0
Wheat Har		4	7
Wheat Assuj		4	12
Gram Ready	3	10	0
Gram Jeth		3	11
Gram Assuj		4	0
Barley Ready	3	2	6
Barley Jeth		3	4
Barley Assuj		3	8
Rapeseed ready	7	6	0
Rapeseed Bisakh		7	9
Rapeseed Jeth		7	11
Rapeseed Bhadon		8	0
Gwara ready		3	0

Colombo April 28.—The Finance Committee of the Ceylon Legislative Council has decided that further time is needed for consideration of question of reduction of export duty on rubber.—A. P.

A charge sheet under section 302 I.P.C. has been submitted against Kazi Buzler Rahman of Tippera, the alleged assassin of Mr. Davies. The case will be taken up on May 2.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 28.

Gandara, Lindon, Tellicherry.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Karoa, Banneker, Durban.
Vita, Danne, Karachi.
Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
Jadden, Budely, New York.

DEPARTURES.

April 29.

Aungban, Reid, Abadan.
Balgowan, Leslie, Marmagoa.
Ravenfels, Moschiles, Hamburg.
Svarten, Thaning, Hull.
Caduceus, Vickers, Hull.
Larpool, Stanford, Hull.
Tapti, Madray, Madras.
Chinkoa, Keyness, Calcutta.

LOADING.

April 28.

Steamer Jadden for New York.
Steamer Massilia for Trieste.
Steamer Garmula for Calcutta.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer City of Valencia for Dunkirk.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gandara arrived in harbour on Saturday from Tellicherry with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The Burmah Oil Co's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Jadden:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Jadden arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Aungban:—The Burmah Oil Co's steamer Aungban sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

S S Balgowan:—The G T Co's steamer Balgowan sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

S S Ravenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Ravenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Svarton:—The G T Co's steamer Svarton sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chinkoa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcuta with a general cargo.

S S Tapti:—The B I S N Co's steamer Tapti sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Madras with ballast.

S S Caduceus:—The H M Mehta Co's steamer Caduceus sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Larpool:—The G T Co's steamer Larpool sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

April 28.

S S Rajputana for London:—18 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 17 bales woollen carpets, 7 bales lamb skins, 7 cases cotton prints, Cox and Kings; 13 bales cow hides, A L Tharia; 14 bales cow hides, M Ladak; 9 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 1 bale goat skins, H Darally.

For Marseilles:—2100 cwts groundnuts, M Thadani and Co; 4 packages woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

S S Assyria for Liverpool:—1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, M Thadani and Co.

For New York:—122 cwts gum tragacanth, E Veerji and Co.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts fennel seeds, 202 cwts deal seeds, M Thadani and Co; 250 cwts gum olibanum, E Veerji and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

For Montreal:—7 bales woollen carpets, 5 cases brassware, Thos. Cook and Son.

For Glasgow:— 225 cwts staves of empty hogsheads, 141 cwts heads and hoops of empty hogsheads, Spinner and Co.

S S Michael L Ebiricos for Dunkirk:—8000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts castor seeds, Ralli Bros; 164 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 55 bales cotton raw, C Thackersey; 925 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co; 330 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

S S Maloja for London:—3 cases mica splits, M M and Co.

S S Swarten for Middlesborough:—50 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Larpool for Hull:—1500 cwts cotton seeds, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—165 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Caduceus for Glasgow:—3000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg:—300 cwts casein, Amin and Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, W Latham and Co; 346 bales cotton raw, E Spinner and Co.

For Ghent:—165 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Results of Inter. Examination in Science, University Hall, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Public reception by Youths of Bombay to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose Victoria Terminus Station, 6-30 a.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 5.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The above institution has received donations from the public amounting to Rs. 3,306.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee has received further donations from the public amounting to Rs. 330.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st May 1928.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND.

One G. I. P. third class monthly season ticket bearing No. 6653 between Bombay and Dadar issued in favour of one Mr. Laxuman Mahadev has been found. The owner to take delivery of same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association of 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Rgt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—

1 March, "Pittoresque", Cabazon; 2 Overture, "Tancredi", Rossini; 3 Selection, "No, No, Nanette", Youmans; 4 Serenade, "Adieu", Owens; 5 Selection, "Whirled into Happiness", Stolz; 6 Serenade, "D'Extase", Fletcher; 7 Melodies from Lysistrata, Paul Lincke; 8 Incidental Music to Monsieur, Beaucaire, Rosse; 9 Finale, "Ice Cream", Johnson. "God save the King-Emperor."

RECEPTION TO MR. SUBASH BOSE.

The Bombay Youth League is giving a reception to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, on his arrival in Bombay by the Nagpur Mail at the Victoria Terminus Station and all the youths of the city are requested to be present at the station at 6-30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—The St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas. Talk "Tips to Nurses" By Mr. K. P. Daver, B.A.

6-45 p.m.—Choral and Instrumental Concert. Efrem Zimbalist, "Solo Violin"; Alfred Cortot, "Solo Pianoforte". The Associated Glee Clubs of America. As Recorded for the Gramophone. Choir. (a) Bedouin Song, "Foote"; (b) Where'er You Walk, "Handel", Alfred Cortoa "Invitation to the Waltz" "Weber". Efrem Zimbalist. (a) Persian Song, "Gliaka-Zimbalist"; (b) Waltz in G Flat Op. 70 No. 1, "Chopin". Alfred Cortot. "Hungarian Raapsody No. 2", "Liszt." Choir. (a) Sylvia, "Speaks"; (b) Autumn Sea, "Gericke."

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bhlletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—Indian Programme. Talk in Gujarati "The Child and his Interests." By Mr. M. T. Vyas, M.A. (Lond.) K. Y. Kale—Vocal Music.

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD ESSAY COMPETITION.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood invite from the undergraduates reading in any of the local colleges essays on any of the following subjects:—(1) Tilak; (2) Economic Development of India; (3) Hindu Muslim Unity; (4) How to Organise Young India; and (5) "The Rising of the Women means the Rising of the Race."

The competitors will note the following conditions in submitting the essays:—(1) The essay will not exceed the space of ten foolscap sheets; (2) It will be submitted to the Secretaries on or before the 15th of August next; (3) It will be judged by a Committee of three judges, to be named later, whose decision in the matter will be final; (4) The competitor, whose essay ranks first, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 25|- in cash.

Further particulars can be had from the Secretaries, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

Wonderful Box.

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, traces stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from afar, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.,

Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.

B. B. Bengali & Sons.

Chhakkalal Street, Farrukhabad.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS' BOLD FRONT

"NOTHING TO DO WITH SIMON SHOW"

COLLECTOR'S INVITATION DECLINED WITH THANKS

MADRAS, April 29.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee at a meeting this morning, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding, considered the invitation of the Collector of Madras for submitting a memorandum to the Statutory Commission, and passed a resolution declaring, on its behalf and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Congress organisations, that they would have nothing to do with the Commission, and calling on the members of the legislature and the people of the province not to assist the Commission in any way. The President emphasised the need for intensive propaganda.—A. P.

APOLOGIST FOR CO-OPERATION WITH SIMON SHOW

MR. N. RAJGARHIA'S AMAZING SELF-COMPLACENCY

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Presiding over the Annual meeting of the Marwari Association, Mr. Nagarmull Rajgarhia said, that although the exclusion of Indians from the Simon Commission was a mistake on the part of the Government, there was no reason why it should be left severely alone. He thought the Association had acted wisely in deciding to co-operate with the Commission, and he was convinced that if its note was as fully dealt with as it ought to be the next constitution of the country would surely be a substantial advance upon the present one.

Rai Badri S. Goonka Bahadur M.L.C. was elected President for the coming year, and Ramahan Dass Jhajhoria re-elected Secretary.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you have everything that is big, bigger or biggest: a big family, a bigger purse, a biggest nose, but not a big heart except in the selfish cause of distributing its components to scores of sirens to whose sweet but seductive voices you must—(and you richly deserve it)—fall an easy victim. Your nose is bigger than the biggest diplomat who pokes it into smaller Powers' affairs and tries to act as arbiter exactly as the crafty monkey did when two cats fell out in the case of a whole bread though neither side of it was buttered. It is even bigger than the "nose" of the smartest "sahade" (White) sub-editor who served in several newspapers of England and who lately showed his less spirited brothers and sisters how well to thrust the snout into the world's affairs and make the swiftest use of scissors and stickfast.

Though you will have lot of cash to spare, almost throughout your life, you seem to be infected with the disease of keeping the money to self which legitimately belongs to others: that is to say, in plain unequivocal English, stripped of euphemism, you cheat the people of their dues. Believing in the adage "to travel hopefully is better than to arrive," you travel in trains, without the trouble of buying a ticket, in third or second class compartments according to the weather prevailing, as sensed by some railway employees who will sometimes aid and abet you in your game; and if the fair weather that was predicted turns out suddenly to be rough or stormy, your only solace and friend-in-need is the W.C. Even if you have to cut short your journey, and jump over the railings at an intermediate station, it will be tantamount to arriving at your destination by your cheerfully travelling all along as Sir Bignose Empty-purse. You are not of the type of the man, who being a prisoner, lately attempted to escape from gaol in a woman's clothing. You will resort, to the safer and cleaner mode of running and shouting yourself: "thief, thief, catch him quick" (chuckling all the while and muttering to yourself "catch me quick if you are quick-witted!).

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION

QUARTERLY REPORT

The following is the quarterly report ending March 1928:—

Bombay:—Dr. S. R. Machave treated 1874 patients, performed 165 eye operations and gave away 24 spectacles to poor eye sufferers gratis on behalf of the Association.

Chalisgaon:—Dr. G. R. Chawan treated 1,070 eye patients and performed 1,015 operations. He is assisted by two I.M.S. Officers whose services have been lent to this Association by the Government.

Bulsar:—Dr. Pragji D. Desai treated 650 patients and performed 108 operations. 33 free spectacles were given to the poor.

Surat:—Dr. M. K. Dixit, M. L. C., the Honorary Medical Officer of the Association treated 1,336 patients and performed 7 operations.

Palanpur:—A new branch centre of the B. R. A. has been opened at Palanpur and started work on 10-1-1928. Till 31-3-28, 951 patients were treated and 259 eye operations perfomed. Dr. B. C. Vachhrajani, the Medical Officer of the local Scott Hospital is the Chairman of this centre.

DONATIONS.

During this quarter Rs. 867|- were received as donations, of which Rs. 400|- from Rai Bahadur Hariprasad of Pilibhit and Rs. 200|- from Sir Ness N. Wadia, K. B. E. need special mention. Rs. 1,609|- were received from the Accountant General, Bombay towards payment of the salaries and allowances of the two I.M.S. Officers whose services have been lent by the Bombay Government.

BOMBAY TRADES COUNCIL

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Trades Council, the Bombay Provincial Congress, Committee, Workers and Peasants Party, the Mill Strike Committee, and various other bodies, the May Day will be celebrated by a procession of the Workers on Tuesday, the 1st May, 1928 (if allowed by the Commissioner of Police) and then by a huge mass demonstration on the open Maidan opp. the King Edward Memorial Hospital, at Parel. Affiliated Unions are requested to join the Demonstration with their own flags, slogans, etc. All workers in Bombay are cordially invited to join in strong numbers. Detailed programme will be announced later on.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT COLABA RECLAMATION

WORKER CRUSHED BY TILTED WAGON

Thrown out of employment on account of the mill strike, Rama Laxman, a mill worker, obtained employment in the Reclamation Scheme, Colaba, but hardly had he worked there for some time, when he met with a fatal accident.

On Saturday morning he was unloading a wagon filled with materials when accidentally the floor of the wargon tilted, and his head was jammed between the side of the wagon and the sliding lid. His skull was shattered to pieces and he died on the spot

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Sunday the jury returned a verdict of death due to his head having been smashed between the side and the floor of a wagon at the Colaba reclamation works, Block S. The jury added a rider as follows. "We have visited the spot and inspected the mechanism of the wagon and we are satisfied that no one can be held responsible for the occurrence which in our opinion was accidental."

WEATHER REPORT

WIDESPREAD DUST STORMS IN PUNJAB

POONA, April 29.

The western disturbance has caused widespread duststorms in the Punjab and North Rajputana with a light thundershowers in the extreme north. There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in South Burma. Rain with hail and thunderstorms has occurred locally in the Bombay Deccan. The temperature is high along the frontier and in the Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Tavoy half an inch; Amherst four; Rangoon, Diamond Island, and Dibrugarh Quarter, Tezpur half, Gauhati threequarters, Dhubri quarter, Cherrapunji two, Darjeeling half, Sonamarg threequarters, Ahmednagar half, Poona one and Belgaum quarter.

Forecast: Further decrease in South Burma and an extention along and near the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, in Bengal, and into Central Burma.—A. P.

FIRE HAVOC IN SARAN ENGINEERING CO.

MUZAFFARPUR, April 28

The workshop of the Saran Engineering Company has been gutted by fire, and many tractors and motor cars have been burnt to cinders. The loss is estimated at over a lakh of rupees.—A. P.

STOVE TRAGEDIES ON THE INCREASE

PARSI WOMAN'S DEATH FROM BURNS

Meherbai H. Hakim a young Parsee woman was lighting a stove on Saturday evening when she accidently upset a bottle of spirits. Her blouse caught fire and before the flames were put out she sustained severe burns. She was taken to hospital and died there subsequently.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Sunday, the jury returned a verdict of death due to shock following extensive burns.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

Second to None showing at the Precious Cinema from Saturday evening is a British Naval Film produced by Britannia Films from a story by "Bartimeus." Based on a high sense of duty in all ranks of the Senior Service, the film has strong vein of patriotic sentiment. The film was produced with the co-operation of the Admiralty. Some of its scenes were the first to be "shot on H.M.S. Tiger and other warships, and an unique feature of the production is that every scene which purports to take place board a warship, including interior scenes in the officers' quarters and the lower deck mess, was actually taken on a warship and not reconstructed in a studio. The film therefore achieve a record in naval realism. Many of these scenes involved considerable difficulty, as for instance, one in Moore Marriots climes to the masthead to replace the flag which has been shot away but the producer insisted on the maintenance of actuality in the naval scenes whatever the technical or other difficulties involved. The film has a big climax in graphic pictures of the sea battle The cast, besides Moore Marriott in the role of a sailor here includes Ian Fleming, Benita Hume Micky Brantford, Aggie Brantford Johnny Butt A. B. Imeson and Alf Goddard. The film was produced by Jack Raymond under the personal supervison of Miss Dinah Shurey.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

Everyone who has taken an interest in attempting to solve mysteries is promised the thrill of a lifetime when "The Cat and the Canary" opened as the feature attraction at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) on Saturday and continues this week. This Universal production, with an all-star cast headed by the lovely, bewitching Laura La Plante, is by far the most mysterious mystery ever filmed. Six people, three women and three men, go with an attorney to a supposed haunted house to hear the reading of a will. The attorney is murdered—each of the six persons might have done the killing, which one of them was it—if any—is undiscoverable until the final scene. In addition to Laura La Plante the cast embraces some of the best known names of film land, such as the pretty Gertrude Astor, Creighton Hale and Tully Marshall. Weird shadows and sounds, a maniac at large on a country estate, a murder and a melange of conflicting suspicions, are a few of the elements that make the "Cat and the Canary" one of the most talked about picture of the year.

EMPRESS THEATRE

"Chang" has been transferred from the Empire to the Empress from Saturday and will be shown in conjunction with a Harold Lloyd comic. There will be no fewer than six shows on Saturday and Sunday, including one at ten o'clock on Sunday morning and on the afternoon of both days at three and four-thirty. The film is, of course, a jungle melodrama of northern Sian, and includes close-ups of many wild animals in their native haunts.

EDWARD THEATRE

All the world knows how the great war knocked the foundations from the proud artistocracy of central Europe and left a ponderous emptiness where before there had been splendour and pompous idleness. And now the theme is introduced very cleverly in the film, "Merry-Go-Round," which is being shown from Saturday at the Edward Theatre. Norman Kerry and Mary Philbin play the leading parts, the former as a Court favourite of the Emperor of Austria and the latter as the simple little peasant girl who "grinds" the organ of the merry-go-round in Vienna's great amusement park. There is another lady in the picture, an aristocrat whom the Emperor commands the Count to marry, which he does, but as she obligingly dies before "The End," the Count is free to marry his little peasant girl. And that's that!

'UKKUR BARRAGE.'

BOMBAY, April 29.

The Director of Information sends the following for publication:—

In the paragraph sent out by the Director of Information on Saturday regarding the damage to the cocerdam at Sukkur the name of the Chief Engineer should read Mr. S. C. Mould and *not* Mr. C. S. C. Harrison. (The latter is on leave).—A. P.

'BIGGEST SCHOOL SUBSIDIZED BY MUNICIPALITY"

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT ST. ALOYSIUS SCHOOL

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, April 28.

A large number of guests and well-wishers were present in the School Hall of St. Aloysius' this evening at the annual distribution of prides followed by a comedietta. Mr. Leo Rodrigues presided.

The scouts of the school heralded the yell and after Mr. Rodrigues had taken arrival of Mr. Ridrigues with a scout his seat, the annual school report was read.

The report giving a resume of the progress made, stated that the number of pupils had risen to 476 and that the training of children in studies, drills and out-door exercises, music and needle work have been very satisfactory as evidenced from the report of the Administrative officer of the Bandra School Board. There was a mention made of the deplorable state of financial aid especially from the Bandra School Board who have been greatly in arrears in the payment of the Grant-in-aid. The School Management are indebted to Rev. Fr. D. D'Sa Vicar of St. Andrew's for his help in securing for the school a little recreation ground. But the crying need of the Management for a larger building has attracted little attention and money. They therefore appeal to the public for funds.

The curtain then went up and the school children entertained the gathering with an operatta entitled "Bo-peep and Boy-blue". The performance considering the age of the "tots" was very well done especially Master Gregory Alves and Miss Puerose Gomes as Boy-blue and Bo-peep respectively, deserve the palm for their duet.

Mr. Rodrigues then thanked the management for honouring him thus and was glad to find that the school was progressing fast. He hoped that the difficulties would soon be tided over and promised to attend to the affairs of the school when it came before him as President of the Municipality.

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

Despite the numerous attractions in Bandra ever since Easter, quite a good gathering thoroughly enjoyed the staging of "My New Curate" in St. Andrew's High School Hall, lately The drama was well-enacted and the characters performed their role with natural ease and effect. The New Curate, Fr. Letheby, impersonated by Mr. M. Rosario, fired with ambition and zeal for the reform of a lethargic parish, schemes plans to provide work and employment for his flock. He also endeavours to temper down the over-zealous patriots headed by Jem Deady, President of "The Holy Terrors". But the villany of a traitor and unfortunate circumstances apparently frustrate this noble mind. However, the gratitude of one Capt. Ormsby who owed his conversion to the Faith to Fr. Letheby and the loyalty of Jem Deady bring relief and joy to the New Curate.

Mr. M. Rosario, portraying Fr. Letheby, impressed the audience greatly whilst Mr. L. J. Pinto as Fr. Dan was a typical Irish parish priest. The heroine's part was well-acted by Miss Dorothy Gonsalves whose delicate form and pleasant delivery displayed an inherent ability in the histrionic line. On the other hand the comedy of the drama, was provided by Mrs. Darcy and Jem Deady. Mis P. Saldanha as "the widdy" surpassed all in bringing out the character of an Irish lady and her ease with which she performed the wooing scene with Jem Deady sent the audience into roars of laughter.

Of the other characters Mr. F. Fonseca played the Captain's part to a reality, whilst Mr. D. Fernandes made a fine character as the villan. Miss Blossy Pereira as the blind girl and Mrs. Jessie Pereira as a Magdelene touched the hearts of the audience. The scenic effects managed by Messrs. A. C. Pereira and A. Albuquerque went a great way towards giving a realistic touch to the drama.

STEAMER PASSENGER JUMPS OVERBOARD

BODY NOT RECOVERED

MADRAS, April 29.

When a mile away from the Madras Coast, an Indian passenger who was coming to Madras from Singapore in the French mill steamer "Compiegne" is reported to have jumped overboard this morning. Boats were lowered to rescue him but he was not saved nor has the body been recovered. The police are enquiring into the matter.—A. P.

AMANULLAH AND A TREATY

PARIS REPORT OF SECRET PACT.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS FOR A LOAN.

The report in the French Press that a secret Anglo-Afghan treaty of alliance was signed during King Amanullah's visit to London is, on the face of it, untrue, says the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

Secret treaties of alliance are, so far as British diplomacy is concerned, an out-of-date device. Even before the war the method of "ententes" and of "exchange of views" by the General Staff was preferred. It enabled statesmen to deny, with a comparatively clear conscience, that binding engagements existed.

A secret treaty under which Afghanistan, in return for a loan, submits its army to British instruction and equipment, can then be ruled out. It is too crude for belief by any but the professionally credulous.

But there is very good reason to believe that during the conversations at the Foreign Office every effort was made to convince the King and his Ministers that, if they would pursue a line of police pleasing to Downingstreet and to Delhi, certain material advantages would result.

In particular the possibility of floating an Afghan loan of several millions in the City was mooted.

And in addition it was suggested that if the Government of India felt confident that it could look upon Afghanistan as a friendly power—in the closest sense of the word—it might be possible to reduce the troop concentrations on the North-West frontier—a matter on which King Amanullah is somewhat sensitive.

Naturally to obtain "delivery of the goods" the Afghan Government would have first to show by unmistakable acts its readiness to act—in a general way—in concert with Great Britain.

The King, I believe, decided to "reserve judgment" on the whole suggestion—"proposal" would be just a shade too strong a word—until after his return home.

EN ROUTE TO WARSAW

AFGHAN ROYALTIES ARRIVE AT POLISH FRONTIER

LONDON, April 29.

Warsaw.—Their Majesties King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived at the Polish frontier at nine in the evening yesterday en route to Warsaw from Berlin.—Reuter.

AFGHAN KING'S BOUNTY

While the King of Afghanistan was taking a walk through Cannes he saws a wounded ex-Service man in a bath chair selling flowers. The King went up to him and handed him a £20 note.

ALL-INDIA SARSWAT BRAHMAN'S CONFERENCE

SUGGESTION TO HOLD IT IN DELHI

It is brought to the notice of all the Saraswat Brahmans of India that in a general meeting of all the Saraswat Brahmans of Delhi held on 28-2-1928 it was unanimously passed and decided that the second session of the All-India Saraswat Brahmans' Conference should be held in Delhi, the capital city in 1928. The prominent persons present in the meeting were P. Harnarain Shastri Mahamahopadya; P. Sri Ram Sharma, Rais and Bankers; P. Gopiravan Vaid, Acharya P. Bulaqiji Vaid, who are taking keen interest in this work. The reception Committee has been formed and P. Jankinath Sharma, Assistant Secretary, the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association, has been elected as convener and P. Sri Sharma, Rais and Bankers, Burn Bastion Road, is Cashier. The permanent election of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee will be made when 200 members are enrolled. The fee of the member ship of the Reception Committee is Rs. 5. The office has been established in the Dharamshala of P. Sri Ram Sharma, Ballimaran Street, Delhi. In order to get facilities in making arrangements for the reception the Committee has included in jurisdiction the following cities: Saharanpur, Meerut, Agra, Aligarh, Sikandrabad, Muthra, Ajmere, Rajputana. Saraswat Brahmans of the abovementioned cities are requested to become members of the Reception Committee in large numbers very shortly to have the election made at an early date. Further we have a request from the Secretaries of all the Saraswat Sabhas in U. P., Punjab, Bengal, Bombay, Madras and in other towns and cities to correspond with us and assist us in this work.

PROPAGANDA SECRETARY.

It is understood that Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari's term of office as Dewan of Baroda has been extended to five years.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj
Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj
(Bhaishajya Ratnavali Ohwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and
Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 25
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY, 2.

NAGINDAS &
MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX &
SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22,560

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS
IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St,
BOMBAY.

For Real Cure Of
LEPROSY
and
LEUCODERMA
Read Booklet on the subject
Freely Distributed by
GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY
MIHIJAM E. I. R. INDIA.

USE
MAWS
FLOORING TILE
Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1928

A DISMAL PICTURE.

It was wholly a dismal picture of the continued industrial depression in the country that was drawn by Mr. H. P. Mody, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the first quarterly meeting of the Chamber. In any other country with a truly national Government that Government would have at least tried to do everything in their power to relieve the depression. But the Government of India have done practically nothing to safeguard the national industries. They have, on the contrary done a great deal to cripple them or leave them in the lurch. They have also done much to come to the rescue of British industries competing with Indian ones. Mr. Mody mainly dealt with the questions of the Reserve Bank, the match industry, the oil war, the textile industry and the exchange ratio. The one common and conspicuous feature in almost all these questions is Government's unconcern for Indian interests and their ill-disguised solicitude for British interests. The Reserve Bank Bill was withdrawn by Government lest the shape it had tentatively taken in the Assembly should give Indian business interests an effective voice in the control of the Bank and proportionately lessen the domination of the financial interests of London. Government have hitherto done practically nothing to build up the indigenous match industry, which Mr. Mody rightly regards as a promising industry. With this attitude may be contrasted the precipitate haste with which Government ran to the help of the British oil companies in India. On this Mr. Mody remarks: "Looking to the fact that the Cotton Textile Industry, though suffering for a long period from the effects of undue competition and regarded as the greatest national industry of the country, had to carry on a prolonged and persistent agitation before Government admitted a 'prima faci' case had been made out, it is rather strange that the same Government should have succumbed to the agitation of a section of the oil interests in less than three months." Is it really strange? The policy is quite in keeping with the record of the Government of India, as the Subordinate Branch of a Government that considers India as a preserve for economic exploitation by British capitalists and financiers.

With regard to the depression in the textile industry Mr. Mody agreed with Mr. J. A. Wadia in his view that the root cause of the depression was the 18d. ratio. He also observed: "In so far as the present strike is a result of unemployment among the work people which the depression in the industry has brought about, Government by their persistent refusal to protect the industry against unfair competition and to restore it to health and vigour must be saddled with their proper share of responsibility for the troubles which have arisen.". In view of this double responsibility of Government for the present crisis the mill-owners, it may be hoped, will view the workmen's standpoint sympathetically in its full perspective. Mr. Mody regrets that there should be any opposition among workmen "to the most modest measures of reform". We do not think that the workmen are against any reform. What they contend is that the method of reform should not prejudice their legitimate interests.

How that is to be done is precisely the question to be settled by the Round Table Conference suggested by the Bombay Textile Union. Till the question is properly decided it would be best for both the sides not to indulge in mutual recriminations. The negotiations have been delayed partly owing the workmen themselves being divided regarding the choice of their representatives to the proposed conference One of the questions at issue is the status to be assigned to the Bombay Textile Union. We should have thought that the Union was the only body competent to bring about a lasting settlement. To ignore or even to subordinate its claims is to bring the Union into discredit and to cut at the very root of the Trade Union movement which is the only hope of the workmen. If the Union is not sufficiently representative, it can be made so by more workmen joining it and having a managing committee more representative of the members. We still hope the parties among the workmen will at once compose their differences. There is grave danger in further delaying negotiations.

POURE DAVOUD THE PERSIAN POET.

For the first time have the Zoroastrian scriptures been translated into modern Persian. The learned translator is the Persian poet Poure Davoud. From the credentials of this poet set forth in these columns by Mr. G. K. Nariman and at the banquet held by the Ripon Club in Bombay on Thursday in his honour, it seems certain that a great book has been translated by a great poet in a right reverential spirit. The translation, therefore, is a notable literary event for more reasons than one. In the first place, as pointed out by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama at the banquet mentioned above, the translation will enable the numerous Irani Zoroastrians in Persia and India to have a sounder knowledge of their own scriptures. Secondly, Muslim Persians and Zoroastrian Persians will be more closely drawn together by their common appreciation of a great literary work and of a great religion. The earlier parts of the translation are said to have been already popular among Persians of culture. Finally, the poet's work may well be expected to improve the cultural relations between the Parsis and the Persians. This is the laudable ambition of the Iran League, and we are confident that Mr. G. K. Nariman, the soul of that League, will find in the poet's work an immense support to his cause. From a wider point of view, that of religious tolerance or the inauguration of a universal religion, it may be remarked that the translation of every great ancient scriptures into modern languages is a great achievement. Intolerance is largely due to ignorance and when people read and appreciate scriptures other than their own, they cannot fail to appreciate the good points of other religions and to discern the fundamental oneness of all great religions. This subtle influence cannot be better inferred than from Poure Davoud's fervent appeal to the Parsis to "study deeply the Gathas and meditate over the wonderful philosophy and ethics contained in it." There is nothing strange in a devout Muslim speaking in this vein. The force of truth is irresistible, and not one religion has a monopoly of truth. The poet also said in his speech: "Great scholars and Orientalists of the West have said with almost one voice that if modern civilisation is under the obligation of one single individual, that individual is Zarathushtra Spitama." This is only another way of stating that the highest truth as embodied in the inspired children of God, transcends all bounds of space or time, of creed or colour.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.

It is the cardinal principle of all modern conceptions of justice and equity that a court of law should make no distinction of colour or creed, race or religion in the case of those arraigned before it. When the Legislature in Kenya decided some time ago to add to its Statute book a law prescribing the death penalty for a native convicted of committing rape on a white woman, protests were raised in Radical journals in Britain and amongst cultured and broad-minded sections of public opinion in other countries that such legislation was a blot on modern civilisation. Under the new law a native has been sentenced to death by a Nairobi court for rape on a white woman. This barbarous and inhuman recourse to capital punishment is justified by a large volume of white opinion in Africa as a political necessity, as a measure necessary to strike awe and terror into the native mind. It is a cruel exhibition of the white settlers' arrogant contention that the African native must be made to understand that racially the white man is superior to him and that a different set of laws must guide the two races. If a white man were to commit rape on a native woman, the punishment in his case will not be death but imprisonment for a few years, if ever a white jury were to declare him guilty. At a time when in the whole civilised world a persistent effort is being made to abolish capital punishment as the last lingering vestige of the barbaric judicial code of the Middle Ages, it is inexcusable that the Colonial Office in England should have allowed the iniquitous legislation in Kenya imposing this cruel penalty on the natives only, to be passed. We hope the conscience of the educated public in England will be awakened now at least when it sees such legislation in actual practice in Kenya and that it will make supreme efforts to secure its repeal.

RELIGION AND LIFE.

ANCIENT AND MODERN IDEALS COMPARED.

(BY ANILBARAN ROY.)

In proposing "that religion should be a purely personal matter with each individual and should not be permitted to interfere with the consideration of political, economic and social questions" Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has held before us the modern European ideal very faithfully. In modern Europe the satisfaction of the life-power in men, of the vitalistic, the dynamic being is considered to be the chief concern of mankind. The whole principle and aim of this life-power in us is "to be, to assert our existence, to increase, to expand, to possess and to enjoy." These practical instincts in men are fulfilled through three activities, the domestic and social life of man, his economical activities as a producer, wealth-getter, consumer, his political status and action. Society, according to the modern ideal, is the organisation of these three things and fundamentally for the practical human being it is nothing more. Learning and science, ethics, aesthetics, religion are all regarded as "aids to life, for its guidance and betterment, for its embellishment, for the consolation of its labours, difficulties and sorrows."

THE ANCIENT CONCEPTION.

The ancients, however, held a different view; they did not neglect these so-called primary activities, but they regarded them only as the beginning and the basis of a higher life. The ancients regarded this life as an occasion for the development of the rational, the ethical, the aesthetic, the religious being. Greece and Rome laid stress on the three first, Asia went farther and made those also subordinate, looked upon them as stepping stones to a religious consummation. Here is a fundamental difference. If we accept the modern Western ideal of life to be chiefly a satisfaction of the vitalistic being with mental culture as an ornament, then religion has no great importance in life and is useful only so far as it serves these vital and cultural needs. Man can very well develop his body, life and mind according to modern standards, can have a rational, aesthetic and even a moral life without having anything to do with religion.

INDIAN IDEAL OF LIFE.

But in India the ideal of life has been quite different. The Indians have seen that the body, the life and the mind are there, but there also exists a soul, a self beyond these, not the whole of our true existence, that of which the body, the life, the mind are only the lower members; these lower members can have their perfect fulfilment only when they are guided and uplifted by the light and the power of this, our highest self, which is a portion of the Divine in us. As is said by the Gita, using almost the words of the Upanishads: "Supreme, they say", beyond their objects, "are the senses, supreme over the senses the mind, supreme over the mind the intelligent will (Buddhi): that which is supreme over the intelligent will, is he: is the conscious self, the Purusha." Man can fulfil himself only by finding this his true self and realising his true relation with God. If this view of life is accepted then religion,—a conscious seeking of the self and the Divine becomes the predominant concern of human life. Accepting this view of life the ancient Indians organised the whole life of the society in such a manner that men could advance, both individually and collectively towards their divine fulfilment. Their ideal was to make society a collective expression of the Divine in the life of the earth, where every individual would find the necessary conditions for his perfect development according to his essential nature, his 'swabhava'. With great wisdom they perceived that men could not suddenly be made to realise spiritual divine life, they must ordinarily go through a progressive training, an enlargement of the natural life, the physical, the vital, the mental. They also realised that if people were thus gradually to be led up to a spiritual life the final goal must always be kept in view and thus some kind of religious influence there must be in every part of existence at every stage.

WHOLE LIFE A RELIGION.

Thus according to the Indian ideal the whole of life was a religion. For the gradual development of the natural life towards the spirit, the ancients devised the 'Varnashrama' system. The four-fold object of life was formulated to be 'dharma', 'artha', 'kama' and 'moksha', that is, the deve-

(Continued on page 9.)

A LONDON LETTER.

SAKLATVALA'S SEAT ENDANGERED.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

LONDON, April 12.

In Battersea the "municipality" is only elected triennially, but Guardians of the poor are elected annually as elsewhere. The elections to the Guardians followed those to the London County Council, and both contests are regarded by skilled politicians as a sort of wind-testers, or trial balloons. The Guardians' election in Battersea yielded the same results as the County Council elections; proof of the majority-Labourites' resolution to "oust the Reds," with the result of destroying the aggregate power of the entire Labour electorate.

It will be remembered that the original, or "All-Inclusive" Labour Party persisted for months (running into years) in supporting even the antis, in the slim hope of unity. When these acts were repulsed continuously, they decided on opposing the "antis" and taking the risks of mutual failure, merely for the object lesson. The result of the conflict for the County Council in Saklatvala's constituency was that, where two Labourites were elected in 1925 by 1800 majority and more, they were this year defeated by 700. The total Labour poll actually diminished in the South Battersea division.

The Guardians' elections present another example of the insanity of Divisionalism. But that deserves a separate chapter and will be touched on next week. These local politics have more than a local significance, for India and Indians.

WIDESPREAD SATISFACTION.

Despite the pretty generally-expressed satisfaction of the Labour Reactionaries, or "Officialist" anti-Saklatvala party in Battersea, at the proof of their numerical superiority over his friends and supporters in the County Council elections, all the other Parties profess to be content with the results. The Red section declares that it has proved that, while the Labour Party united can conquer, divided by the Officialists it will be beaten by the Moderates (Tories). The latter are content to "get in," anyhow. The Liberals declare that "they did what they expected, each of their candidates securing over 2,000 votes." To those who looked for an assured victory for United Labour, however, the situation can bring no satisfaction. Reaction is for the time "in the saddle," once more.

A RIPPLE OF SANITY.

Apparently, not all the "majority" party (as it is temporarily, so far as the Labour Party is concerned) have lost their hold on common sense. This daring assertion is based on a speech by the Mayor of Battersea at the annual dinner of the Labour Club. This institution has been captured by the majoritarians. When they toasted him, he replied by saying that "politically he was rather depressed about the immediate future. Unless the Labour movement healed the breach in its ranks, the work of years would be thrown away. He suggested that those who had their hearts in the movement should do their best to make them the united body they formerly were."

DISUNION AND HOW TO DISCOURAGE IT.

Although these remarks were greeted with respectful applause, the applauders were composed of those who started disunity and ensued it. With a sprinkling of the other sort, the array of councillors and aldermen, trade union officials and future candidates were precisely the people who are vowed to the national Labour bureaucracy's plans to put up a candidate against the sitting Labour M.P., Mr. Saklatvala. The funds of the big boss-controlled organisations are withheld, the rank-and-file support is divided, until a position is reached where Saklatvala, who retains nothing from his Parliamentary salary, will have nothing adequate with which to run an election. The true-blues of Battersea should be able to appeal to the East to redress the balance of reaction in the West. An adequate fighting fund should be provided from India, to save India, not Battersea Labour, from the disaster and disgrace of losing its sole representation in the Imperial Parliament.

A PARSI ARTISTE.

There has been probably no Indian artiste so widely and rapidly successful in London as Miss Dubash. Her song recitals chiefly consist of skilful interpretations of Occidental music. This choice is doubtless actuated by a desire to prove her remarkable culture to Western audiences. In this she has succeeded, and the London Press has accorded her a further triumph by approving the calibre and weight of her voice. From a Bach aria to a Schumann 'lied' the musicianship of this spirited Oriental has established her claim to a place on the London musical platform.

NOT SO SANGUINARY.

On the slender evidence of one laughing photograph of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala a newspaper has decided that he is "not so blood-thirsty," as he seems or as he looks, we are not sure which. Those who have been privileged to enter the family circle of the Parsi Member of Parliament needed no proof of his amiability and sound human qualities. Talking of photographs, the "Red member" is personally disinclined for portraiture, but luckily (or

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Chinese Nationalists' Success.

The armies of the republican Governments of South China are making a converging movements on Peking under the leadership of three of the most experienced of Nationalist Commanders. Of these General Feng has had the greatest opportunity of coming into close grips with the Mukden War-Lord, Chang Tso-lin and his "spectacular advance" towards Peking is an indication that he has been able to outflank the Northern armies. The threat of Japanese armed intervention in the internecine quarrel between North and South in China on the pretext that the lives and property of Japanese nationals are in danger only means that Japan objects to the advance of the Southern republican armies and is willing to assist Chang Tso-lin. This action of the Japanese Government is extremely ill-advised as it throws its reiterated policy of neutrality to the winds. Japan has a great opportunity of functioning as a mediator between the two sides in China instead of behaving like a bully.

Machiavellian Advice.

Indians of all shades of political thought are united in their criticism that an alien bureaucracy in India governs by frequent resort to the machiavellian tactics of divide and rule. The apologists of the bureaucracy strenuously deny the validity of this criticism. But they will find it hard to deny that such tactics are being always pursued when they find that a retired member of the Indian Civil Service himself coolly asks Sir John Simon to play the game officialdom practises in India. Mr. Gwynne, an ex-Civilian, who visited India some time ago as a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" and produced a volume of impressions which shows a considerable insight into the Indian Nationalists' case, tells Sir John Simon in an article in the "Manchester Guardian" that he has "a fair chance to persuade provincial politicians in India to revolt and accept his leadership" if only he puts before them "constructive proposals for building up a self-governing India." Mr. Gwynne flatters provincial politicians as being practical. They are men who hope to work for Swaraj "through social and economic reform" while the All-India leaders "have lost their initiative and are without policy." Mr. Gwynne will soon be disillusioned. The boycott will be as intense as before when the Commission returns to India.

Plain-Speaking.

Major Graham Pole has done well to acquaint his countrymen, after his return to England, with the true state of political feeling in India. In a letter to the "Spectator" he warns the British public that "he is bound to record the impression that except possibly among the 'non-politically-minded' the prospect of the boycott is more intense." He says that "after all it is the politically-minded people who must work the new constitution, which without their co-operation would be a certain failure." He exposes the hollowness of the offer of "equal terms" on the part of Sir John Simon to committees of the Indian legislatures, pointing out that all that Sir John offered was that "the memoranda and testimony put forward by Government should be scrutinised, and if necessary elucidated by the Indian side." All the talk about just and free consultation thus boils down to a concession to the "Indian side" to scrutinise and elucidate. Is there any wonder that all self-respecting Indians desire there should not come into being an "Indian side" of this humiliating type?

Anomalous.

Has the Improvements Board the right to reinstate an officer retrenched by the Committee of the Board? Commonsense may smile at the question but law is different. The question is governed by Section 17 of the Transfer of Improvement Trust Act. The Board sought legal advice on the interpretation of that Section with regard to its powers to reinstate Mr. B. P. Wadke, a sub-engineer, who had been retrenched by the Improvements Committee. The Advocate-General is of opinion that while the Board can lay down the general lines of policy in regard to retrenchment, which the Committee is bound to follow, it cannot compel the Committee to put individual cases up to it for consideration. It is anomalous, indeed, that the Board which has the power to lay down a policy for the Committee has no power to set right what it regards as an error in the interpretation or execution of that policy by its subordinate Committee. But if law often differs from commonsense, lawyers oftener differ among themselves. And the Board has done well to resolve that the joint opinion of Sir C. H. Setalwad and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai should be obtained on the question. If their opinion, too, coincides with that of the Advocate-General, the Section in question will have to be mended.

Disgusted.

The Philippine delegate at the Washington Congress, "Unity" the influential American weekly journal, reports, "has had enough of Washington and America." "He has resigned his job and gone home," the paper says. "What he said when he resigned ought to make somebody's ears tingle and everybody think." What Mr. Isaaro Gabaldon, the delegate in question, said when he non-co-operated with the Congress should make everybody think in India too. When he read that the Governor-General of the Philippines, Henry A. Stimson, told the islanders "Speed up the development of your natural resources if you wish to be free." Mr. Gabaldon considered the utterance to be the greatest camouflage practised upon his countrymen. In a spirited declaration the retiring delegate says, "The very reason why we have not been given our independence is the investment of American capital in our islands..... Not that I am opposed to American investments. But give us independence first." British vested interests in India make the same assertion as that of Mr. Stimson and the Indian reply should be that of the Philippine patriot.

"WARRING" LABOUR LEADERS MAKE TRUCE

SINK MINOR DIFFERENCES

WORKERS DETERMINED TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT TO MILL-OWNERS

STRAY CASES OF ASSAULT BY HOOLIGANS

"Is an early settlement of the present industrial deadlock at sight"? The hitherto gloomy prospects were relieved by a ray of hope on Sunday. There was a slight improvement in the situation in as much as the extremist and moderate leaders of the strike who were at war with one another, made a truce.

As a result of pourparlers in Damodar Thackersey Hall on Saturday night in connection with the mill strike the gulf which separated the extremist and moderate labour leaders has been bridged to some extent. This has been the only encouraging sign in the strike situation so far. An atmosphere of goodwill and friendliness prevailed throughout the discussion and better relations were restored between both the sides.

MEMORANDUM OF GRIEVANCES TO BE DRAWN UP.

The parties have decided to present a United front to the Mill-owners for by that means only anything tangible could be achieved. The question of composition of the Strike Committee which has divided the two sections so long, has been temporarily shelved to be settled later on. In the meantime a small Sub-Committee has been appointed to draw up a memorandum setting forth the grievances and demands of the workers. When the demands will be formulated and approved of by the parties, they will be submitted to the Mill-owners.

WISER COUNSELS PREVAILS

Two meetings attended and addressed by leaders of both wings marked the truce effected between the "warring" and denunciations which unfortunately were a feature of previous meetings were now conspicuous by their absence. In the morning a meeting was held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, and Mr. Sayed Munaver with several of his co-workers of the moderate camp joined the extremists and addressed the workers. They exhorted the workers to remain firm till negotiations were opened with the mill-owners. If they were united they were sure to come out successful in the present struggle.

The second meeting was held at DeLisle Road and was addressed by Messrs. N. M. Joshi an Ginwalla. A handful of rowdies indulged in hooting but they were greatly outnumbered by men who applauded the speakers. Beyond this negligible incident of hooting nothing occurred at the meeting and the proceedings were conducted in a peaceful and calm atmosphere.

IMPORTANCE OF UNITED ACTION.

Mr. Joshi laid stress on the workers prsenting a united front and placing their minimum demands before the Millowners. If the Millowners were not sympathetic the workers were perfectly entitled to consider what further steps should be taken by them to ensure their welfare.

Mr. Ginwalla also addressed in the same strain.

HOOLIGANS UP TO THEIR TRICKS.

The peaceful day was marred by stray cases of assaults made either on the Jamadars, watchmen or clerks employed in mills by hooligans. A Jamadar of the Standard Mill was assaulted while he was going to the Mill. He lost his turban in the struggle. Then a watchman of the same mill was waylaid and beaten. Two other workers of the Century Mills were attacked as they were approaching the mill gates. At Curry Road Islam Mills, they attempted to assault a worker who took to his heels. In every case police intervened and averted any serious trouble.

HOW TO END MILL STRIKE

INDIAN CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION TO GOVERNMENT

CALCUTTA, April 28

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India in the Commerce Department on the question of the mill strike in Bombay saying that it is sanguine that the present state of things would have been avoided, if adequate protection as recommended by the Tariff Board had been granted to the Cotton industry. The Chamber urges the Government of India to grant speedy relief to the industry, and to bring about a termination of the strike which is causing grave distress and imperilling the safety and peace of the City of Bombay.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEAGUE

MEETING OF GOVERNING BODY

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET ESTIMATES

LONDON, April 29.

Geneva.—The Budget estimates for 1929 providing about 18½ million gold francs, or an increase of half a million as compared with 1928 provoked considerable debate. The increase which is due to the proposed augmentation of the staff, namely, creation of sixteen new posts was opposed by the employers' group.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION.

Sir Atul Chatterjee moved a reduction of 150,000 under the heading "Creation of New Posts" declaring that the rapidly-increasing expenditure of various institutions of the League would only help to alienate people in distant countries like India. He said on behalf of the Government of India that he had no intention to restrict or hamper the activities of the International Labour Office, but if feeling in India in favour of complete co-operation with labour organisation was to continue it was necessary to call attention to difficulties that were imposed and would be imposed by a sudden increase in the budget. He pointed out that India contributed six per cent of the expenses of all the League institutions and paid over a million gold francs besides expenses of sending a complete delegation to the Conferences.

Mr. Forbes Watson on behalf of the employers supported Sir Atul Chatterjee.

Mr. Humfer Wolfe, British Government delegate, accepted the estimates though he was opposed to the annually increasing budgets.

Sir Atul Chatterjee's motion was strongly opposed by the workers' groups and eventually rejected by fifteen votes to seven. Estimates were passed by seventeen votes, the remaining members abstaining.—Reuter.

SOVIET REPUBLIC IN HUNGARY

PLAN SEIZED IN BELA KUN'S ROOMS

LONDON, April 28

Vienna.—Alleged to be among the papers seized in the rooms of Bela Kun was a plan for the establishment of a Soviet Republic in Hungary and the distribution of Bolshevik propaganda in the Balkans.—Reuter.

"FIGHTERS IN THE VAN" DISSOLVED

LONDON, April 28.

Vienna.—It is stated that the Chancellor has dissolved the Red organisation known as "Fighters in the Van".—Reuter.

WASHINGTON HOURS CONVENTIONS

ANIMATED DISCUSSION AT GENEVA

LONDON, April 29.

Geneva.—An animated discussion in the Governing Body of the International Labour Office resulted in the adoption of the formula for the revision and modification of the Washington Hours Conventions providing that the Governing Body should decide whether the question should be placed on the future agenda after the Body had investigated hours and wages in all countries both where the convention had been ratified and where it had not been ratified.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS IN JAPAN

NON-CONFIDENCE MOTION CAUSES DISORDERLY SCENES

HOUSE PROROGUED FOR THREE DAYS

LONDON, April 28.

Tokio.—All eyes in Japan are anxiously focussed on the Parliamentary crisis following the indecisive results of the recent elections. All parties are whipping up their supporters and two sick Deputies of the Lower House were carried in on stretchers in order to vote. Disorderly scenes arose on account of the action of the Cabinet supporters employing obstructionist tactics to prevent the Opposition from moving a vote of censure on the ground that there had been interference with the freedom of elections. Nevertheless a non-confidence motion was introduced whereupon Premier Tanaka produced an Imperial edict proroguing the House for three days.—Reuter.

"HOME" CRICKET SEASON OPENS

GLAMORGAN AND WORCESTERSHIRE "SET BALL ROLLING"

LONDON, April 28.

At Cardiff, to-day, the cricket season commenced under a blazing sun with a match between Glamorgan and Worcestershire.

Glamorgan scored 331 (Bates 56, D. Davies 113 and Clay 68, not out). Worcestershire replied with 59 for four.—Reuter's Special.

YET ANOTHER VICTORY

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM BEAT DUTCH OLYMPIC

LONDON, April 29.

Amsterdam.—The Indian hockey team beat the Dutch Olympic Hockey team by nine goals to nil at Arnham.—Reuter.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

NEWMAN-DAVIS CONTEST

LONDON, April 28.

At Thurston's Hall in the Professional Billiards Championship, 16,000 up, the following was the result at the halfway stage:—

J. Davis (in play) 8,001.

Tom Newman (holder) 7,110.—Reuter's Special.

IMPARTING EDUCATION THROUGH VERNACULARS

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

YEOTMAL, April 28.

The Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Akola under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Khaparde adopted a resolution recording its opinion that the courses of studies prescribed by the C. P. School Education Board are too heavy, and recording its support to the High School Education Act Amending Bill introduced in the C. P. Council by Mr. B. G. Khaparde.

Another resolution stressed the advisability of imparting education through the vernaculars. It was also resolved that Inspectors of schools should, during their visits, give demonstration lessons on different subjects for the benefit of the teachers.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD ON OIL

TO LEAVE FOR MAYMYO NEXT WEEK

RANGOON, April 28.

The Tariff Board examined in camera today Mr G Compton, manager of the British Burma Petroleum Company on production costs. The Board visits the Burma Oils Refinery to-morrow and is expected to leave for Maymyo next week.—A. P.

M. KELLOGG'S ANTI-WAR PROPOSALS

GERMANY'S APPROVAL

LONDON, April 28.

Berlin.—Dr. Stresemann has handed the American Ambassador, Germany's reply to M. Kellogg's anti-war proposals. The reply, it is reported, approves of the principle of the proposals without any reservations as made by France.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST REVERSE

RACE FOR TAKING TSINANFU

FENG AND CHIANG FALL OUT

LONDON, April 29.

Shanghai.—Following the report that the Nationalists under Feng-yu-Hsiang have entered Tsinanfu it has now been definitely ascertained that the spring fighting has opened with a Nationalist reverse. As a result of jealousy, trouble broke out between Feng-yu-Hsiang and the Nanking leader, Chiang-Kai-Shek, and the race between them followed for Tsinanfu. Feng's Mohammedan troops made a cavalry dash across the famine-stricken country and entered Tsinanfu, but after a struggle they were driven out by the Northerners. For two days it was uncertain who held the town. The Northerners, however, are now definitely in possession. They have also captured Taian from Chiang-kai-Shek.

The Nationalists are not hoping for further success at Tsinanfu.

Feng-yu-Hsiang and Chiang-Kai-Shek are patching up their differences and they are proposing to commence the new campaign with Tsingtao as their objective.—Reuters.

NATIONALIST ADVANCE AT TAIANFU

TEMPORARY CESSATION OF WAR

LONDON, April 29.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist advance has come to a halt at least temporarily at Taianfu.—Reuter.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

NEW LEADER'S SUPPORT.

"Forward" publishes the following special cable from London:—

The "New Leader" summarises the proceedings of the All-Parties Conference and comments on its decisions. They are, except in one respect, remarkably satisfactory. One prominent feature is the limited franchise for the Upper Chamber of the Central Legislature. It hopes that this proposal may yet be amended.

JAPANESE EXPEDITION ARRIVES AT TSINGTAO

COMMANDER'S WARNING TO BELLIGERENTS

LONDON, April 29.

Peking.—The remainder of the Japanese expedition numbering 5,000 has arrived at Tsingtao. Commander Fukuda has given an assurance that he does not intend to interfere between the North and South but has issued a warning that the belligerents must not cut the railway.—Reuter.

AIR FORCE AEROPLANES REACH CAIRO

LONDON, April 28.

Cairo.—The Air Force aeroplanes have arrived here.—Reuter.

OPIUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SESSIONS CONCLUDE

LONDON, April 28.

Geneva.—The eleventh session of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations has concluded with the adoption of the report of the Council of the Committee. The next session has been fixed for January, 1929.—Reuter.

PUNJAB LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

CONSIDERABLE CHANGES MADE BY SELECT COMMITTEE

LAHORE, April 28.

The Select Committee's report on the Punjab Land Revenue Amendment Bill which will be taken up for consideration at the ensuing session of the Punjab Legislative Council is published. Considerable changes are made in the bill to which five of the six Indian members have appended notes of dissent.

ELECTION OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Six days have been allotted for Government business. Among other legislative measures land revenue, food adulteration, and pre-emption amendment bills will be taken up for consideration and the election will take place of a committee of seven representatives of the council to take part in the joint conference with the statutory commission.—A. P.

NO MORE SPEECH-MAKING

LET OUR SACRIFICE BE PURE

VALLABHBHAI EXHORTS SATYAGRAHIS TO BE CALM

MORE JAPTI NOTICES IN VILLAGES

(From Our Special Representative.)

BARDOLI, April 29.

At a cultivators' meeting at Varad yesterday night enthusiastic scenes of devotion and worship showered upon Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel were witnessed. Women dressed in Khadi, with garlands of hand-spun yarn and offerings of flowers, cocoanut, red powder and rice were paying their respects and making obeisance in unending chains. Songs composed by pious matrons among women-folk, in some places altered to suit the present occasion, invoking God to bless them in their holy struggle for truth were recited by about five hundred women, which gave a religious turn to the congregation consisting of about 2,500 souls.

NO MORE SPEECH-MAKING.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's address was full of the same religious fervour and therefore hardly any one heard him without being moved. He said: "Our struggle has now reached the second stage, and I have nothing more now to teach you as regards ways and weapons in our non-violent struggle. I am asking all my co-workers to stop speech-making, and leave it to me, if at all it is necessary at any place. I wish you to stop singing battle songs, as it is now time to sing only the name of God even as these sisters have done this evening and sit quiet. Our sacrifice has commenced, and let it be pure and spotless. We have now only to offer ourselves as spotless, willing victims. The Government was in temper and determined to carry out a policy of ruthless repression. High officials who never come in real touch with the people are exasperated, and are not able to understand why their subordinates are not succeeding in the task of persuading or terrorising people into submission and pay the tax. They, therefore, distrust them. They have not the faintest idea of the difficulties or of the plight of these subordinates. The Mamlatdar, I hear, has been transferred to a far-off place probably because, he has not been found strong enough to execute their policy of coersion. A Mussalman gentleman has been appointed evidently with the intention of creating a division in the taluka, where there is none. I hear reports of a large number of Talatis expecting orders of transfer from this taluka. Reports of probable arrests and prosecutions are in air. All these are indications of the temper of the Government at the present moment. It is therefore our duty to be absolutely calm and collected and to give them no chance of blaming us. Let our sacrifice be as pure as could be."

LOCAL BOARD'S RESOLUTION.

The Taluka Local Board has passed a resolution not to give its buildings to Government Jupti officers for their use and not to allow their cattle pounds used for attached cattles.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN AT VALOD.

POLICE OFFICER'S ALLEGED THREAT

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, writes under 28th April:—

At about 9 p.m. on the 27th instant, two motor cars arrived in Valod. One brought the District Deputy Collector, Mr. Almaula, with his staff, while the other brought the Police Inspector, Mr. Sadri, accompanied by the Excise Inspector. After a brief talk in private with the Mahalkari and the new Japti Officer, they all went to the house of Mr. Dorabji, the liquor shop-keeper. According to the report he was severely taken to task for his letter to the Deputy Collector, already published in the Press, and after removing the police guards and unlocking the shop, he was ordered to run it. Mr. Dorabji refused to shoulder the responsibility for the sealed casks, but was threatened into silence. The volunteers who were there on duty were also threatened. Thus the Government seem to have thought of collecting the revenue by using their brute force.

MARCH TIME UNBEARABLE.

At about 5 a.m. on the 28th, the volunteers according to the usual practice sounded their drum in the Chotra or the open village town hall. How could they not do it when the Government official party was on their visit to the village? The Police Inspector was resting at the Police Station close by perhaps after working till very late the previous night. So the Sahib sent a man specially to stop the noise as he had passed a sleepless night. Mr. Shivanand, the head of the volunteers, replied saying: "We are sorry, but we can't help. We must perform our duty." The Sahib was offended, for perhaps he had never before been thus denied his wishes. He came out himself and cried out twice or thrice: "What do you mean by such a behaviour?" Mr. Shivanand tried humbly to explain to him about their usual practice of playing on the drums, and added that he was prepared to stop playing only if he received an order from his Commander—Dr. Chandulal. The offended police official stepped back to his station with angry words, "I shall see how you continue your practices. I shall see that this place is soon cleared of you all."

SARBHON'S TURN.

Sarbhon's turn came on the 28th morning. The Mamlatdar, Mr. Lakhia, with the Japti Mahalkari reached Sarbhon in the early morning. The police and pattawalas' parties were there, of course. The village volunteers were not slow in warning the people by sounding of drums. There were many buffaloes roaming in the village outskirts, but it appeared the officers were not anxious to take possession of them in their present visit. They took a round in the whole village, but it had proved to be a very inconvenient for the houses were locked and they could not lay their hands on anything. They only contented themselves by issuing notices of forfeiture of land to the undermentioned 8 landholders of Sarbhon:—

(1) Mr. Naraji Dahyabhai Patel, (2) Mr. Naranbhai Govanbhai Patel, (3) Mr. Morarbhai Jivanbhai Patel, (4) Mr. Ranchhodji Dajibhai Desai, (5) Mr. Ranchhod Gopal Khushal Desai, (6) Ranchhod Gopalji Pragji Desai, (7) Mr. Kunvarji Narsibhai Patel, and (8) Mr. Kunvarji Ratanji Desai.

The Japti officers after getting the above notices stuck to the various houses, by the Talati in the absence of a Vethia and after loudly reading the contents in the street, went away to Babla for sounding the same note. Two forfeiture notices were issued there. Here too the officers could not attach any removeable property such as cattle, etc. The Vethia was not there, and the Talati also was absent for some reason, and so the officer himself had here the pleasure of performing the duty of sticking the notices to the walls. Patel Dajibhai spoke out in reply to these notices: "Our lands have already been as good as forfeited. Where is the need of doing so once more?"

LILLOOAH STRIKE SITUATION

E. I. R. AGENT OBSTINATE

CALCUTTA, April 28

Presiding at a farewell to the Labour Advisory Delegates to Geneva, Mr. C. F. Andrews stated that the Agent, East Indian Railway had given not a very encouraging reply to their request on behalf of Lillooah strikers for an interview. Nevertheless, all hope of further negotiation was not given up.—A. P.

LILLOOAH WORKERS' RELIEF FUND

MEN PREPARING FOR STRIKE

KHARAGPUR, April 29.

In sympathy with the Lillooah workmen now under lock-out, the B. N. Railway Worker's Union has been collecting funds for their relief and the first instalment of Rs. 100 has already been sent to the General Secretary of the E. I. Railway Union.

WORKERS' DEMAND.

Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, the President of the B. N. Railway Workers' Union has been here to deal with the grievances on account of which the men are agitating for more than a month and are preparing for a strike. The main items of the demands are (1) reinstatement of about 300 retrenched men who are starving with their families at Kharagpur, (2) General increase of wages by at least 25 per cent, (3) Revision of graded pay (4) Improvement and provision of quarters.

Under the personal supervision of the President further funds are being collected every day.

Sir W. J. Keith, Finance Member, Burma Government whose term of office as Executive Councillor expires on April 30 has been granted 28 months leave with effect from May 1.

"HIGH-HANDED AND DESPOTIC"

LAND REVENUE POLICY OF GOVT.

OPEN DEFIANCE OF JT. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

MR. BHOPATKAR'S ADDRESS AT SHOLAPUR DIST. CONFERENCE

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, while presiding over the Sholapur District Conference held at Akluj on Saturday, after thanking the Reception Committee for the high honour done to him in inviting him to preside over the deliberations of the Conference, said:—

"India is at present passing through a most critical period in her history, and it behoves all Indians to sink their differences, to rise to the occasion, and to contribute their very best towards the proper moulding of her future. The Madras Congress, in passing a resolution about the complete national independence, has raised a momentous issue, which, in the long run, is sure to affect greatly our angle of political vision and our methods of political warfare. To my mind, it indicates a definite landmark in India's modern history which neither the Indians nor the British people can afford to belittle or ignore. Complete national independence is the only ideal which any self-respecting nation should keep before itself for its guidance, and no real lover of liberty can take exception to it."

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

"The question which is dominating the Indian politics at present is the appointment of the Statutory Commission and the work which it is asked by the British Parliament to do. The appointment of the Commission has once again raised the old issue, namely, whether it is the right and privilege of the Indian people to determine India's future constitution, or whether in pursuance of the preamble of the Government of India Act, it is only the British Parliament which is entitled to determine the time and manner of India's advance in her political career? By the very constitution of the Commission and the powers vested in it, the British Parliament has reasserted its right to be the sole arbiter of India's future. India has given the only reply, which consistently with her honour and self-respect she could give, of rigorously boycotting it and declaring her firm resolve not to have anything to do with it at any stage and in any form. It is as clear as day-light that the boycott has told upon the Commission, and the gulf between the rulers and the ruled has been considerably widened. It is, therefore, small wonder if proposals for bridging over this gulf should now emanate from the very quarters which at first boosted up the Commission. I should warn all my fellow-countrymen against being trapped into any of the snares now spread before them or likely to be spread hereafter. The Commission is nothing if not a deliberate insult offered to India by the British Parliament and a wicked denial of India's right of self-determination. India should resent this high-handed and arbitrary procedure on the part of the British Parliament, and should express its resentment by resorting to the weapon which she can use both for the attainment of her goal of complete independence, and as a practical protest against the policy of defiance of public opinion pursued by the bureaucracy here and in England. I should, therefore, request all my country-men to start forthwith a vigorous propaganda for the spread of Swadeshi and the boycott of British goods in general, and the British cloth and yarn in particular."

DANGER TO BRITISH INDIA.

"Though British India is beset with difficulties of its own, it should not neglect the problems arising in Indian States, as they, if not properly constituted and brought in a line with it, are extremely likely to prove a constant source of grave danger to its peace and prosperity. The Rulers of the Indian States taking undue advantage of the struggle going on in British India between the Rulers and the ruled, are straining their every nerve to consolidate their position; and unless the subject of Indian States awake and arise betimes, they will find themselves landed in a hopeless situation, and their case decided against them by default. In my belief, the problem of Indian States concerns as much British India as it concerns the States themselves. In fine, it is, have to make the Indian States safe for democracy in India? Really speaking, the institution of Indian States is an anachronism, and should rightly find no place in the future constitution of the whole of India. The very time spirit is against the existence and continuance of such an institution. Yet the Indian public opinion will manage to be reconciled therewith only on the condition that it keeps itself abreast of the times and guarantees to the subject people the same status, rights, privileges and form of government as in the other parts of India."

"Coming nearer home, the three questions which are greatly agitating at present the public mind in the Presidency are the excise policy adumbrated in the recent Government Resolution dated 11th April, 1928, the tyrannical and revenue policy ruthlessly pursued by the Government of Bombay, and the Small Holdings Bill now on the anvil of the Bombay Legislative Council. In regard to the excise policy, let me at once state that it came upon me as a great surprise and disappointment, particularly in view of the fact that the Excise department is a transferred subject and is presided over by an elected member of the Council. Reading the lines of the aforesaid resolution and reading it between the lines, I cannot but characterise it as highly retrograde in nature and as an audacious attempt to go back upon the declaration made from time to time in this behalf by the Government and the former Ministers for Excise. It has, to all intents and purposes, rejected the goal of total prohibition to which the Government had committed themselves, and considerably watered down the policy of rationing by making the time and stages of further reduction dependent upon the circumstances of each year. I am really grieved to see that my friend, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, should have fallen such an easy victim to all the wiles and tricks of the Government, and should have been a party to this resolution which has undone the work of the last several years. I for one am firmly of opinion that total prohibition is not only necessary and desirable in the best interests of the people but that it is also practicable, and that the Government should have undertaken it as a step towards the desired end; at least the Government should have introduced immediately any of the scheme of compartmental prohibition suggested by myself and Mr. B. F. Madan in our dissenting minutes appended to the Prohibition Committee's Report."

HIGH-HANDED LAND REVENUE POLICY.

"The land revenue policy followed by the Government is high-handed in the extreme. The enhancement of land revenue by mere executive action and its realisation by despotic methods mean an open defiance of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in this behalf, and of the wishes of the people as expressed in the various resolutions of the Legislative Council. This attitude of the Government betrays the length to which it is prepared to go in order to swell its exchequer. It is not, therefore, surprising if the agriculturists of Alibag and Bardoli, already over-burdened with the weight of taxation, should rise in revolt against this policy, and should offer unflinching resistance thereto. One cannot but congratulate them for the grit and pluck shown by them in this struggle, uneven though it be, and commend their spirit to the people in other talukas. I hope and trust that Maharashtra will stand by these agriculturists, and render them all possible help to carry their no-tax campaign to success."

"The Small Holdings Bill, now before the Select Committee is but another instance of the Government mentality. The principle of the Bill may be or may not be good; but this much is certain that inasmuch as its several clauses run counter to the well-recognised doctrines of ownership and inalienable rights of the people, the Bill in the form in which it is presented to the Council is not and should not be acceptable to the persons whom it chiefly concerns. Fragmentation of land is an admitted evil; but it can only be removed if the initiative in the matter is left to the people and no compulsion is resorted to by outside agencies. The Bill as framed contains great potentialities of harm and mischief, and therefore, deserves to be thrown out by the people's representatives in the Council."

"These are some of the problems with which India in general and the Bombay Presidency in particular are confronted, and it behoves this Conference to consider them in all their aspects and to record its vote upon them, so that it will serve as a guide to the Maharashtra Provincial Conference which is soon meeting at Poona under the distinguished presidency of Babu Subhash Chandra Bose."

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE SITUATION

APPEAL TO WORKERS

FOLLOW MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE

(From Our Correspondent).

JAMSHEDPUR, April 27.

A printed leaflet addressed to the Workers of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., is being distributed broadcast today throughout the Works. The pamphlet puts in red the last paragraph as said by Mr. Gandhi during his visit to this place. The leaflet reads as follows:—

"All your wages come from the profits made by the Works. If the Works do not make profits how can your wages be paid? How can the Works make profits if you or your fellows deliberately stop them from working? If one Department strikes all other departments suffer because we cannot pay men for not working. There will not be the money to pay them.

"You are being told that nothing has ever been done for the men. It is not true. In the past six years you have received in wages 5-1/2 crores of rupees. Officers and Covenanted employees have received 1-1/2 crores. Shareholders have received 1-1/2 crores. In the last 8 years you have received the following benefits which you did not enjoy before and which few Companies in India give their men:—

1. (a) To all men receiving less than Rs. 50 per month, forty per cent increase. (b) To all men receiving less than Rs. 75 per month, thirty-five per cent increase. (c) To all men receiving less than Rs. 150 per month, thirty per cent increase. (d) To all men receiving more than As. 150 per month, twenty per cent increase. 2. The Company pays as much as you do to your Provident Fund. 3. Vacation leave on full pay. 4. Long service leave on full pay for monthly rated employees. 5. Full pay for six months and more in case of accident. 6. Building loans at three per cent. 7. Old age pensions for which four and three quarter lacs have already been put aside by the Company. 8. Bonus on production amounting to ten lacs a year now given.

"Have you forgotten all this? Will you allow outsiders in the face of it to come and tell you that the Company has done nothing for you? Will you deliberately destroy its capacity to earn the money needed to pay your wages? Remember what Mahatma Gandhi said to you:—"May God grant that in serving the Tatas you will also serve India and will always realise that you are here for a much higher mission than merely working for an Industrial enterprise."

SERIOUS RIOTING

SEQUEL TO DEATH OF INTRUDER AT FEAST

MADRAS, April 28.

It is reported from Pudukotah that serious rioting occurred at Athangudi a village in Ramnad District. It appears that prominent Chetties of the locality arranged a feast for their kinsmen at which a member of the Valluvan community intruded. The policemen on duty objected to his presence whereupon a scuffle ensued resulting in the intruder's death. The kinsmen of the deceased then banded together and assaulted the policemen and burnt the police outpost destroying all records. Many policemen were injured.—A. P.

HOW MR. MCNEILL WAS GUARDED IN HOSPITAL

LONDON, April 28.

The police protection accorded to Mr. James McNeill since his appointment in December as Governor-General of the Irish Free State was not relaxed even when he was in hospital in London. Mr. McNeill underwent a slight operation in London in March, and returned to his duties. It is now disclosed that he was in Westminster Hospital to undergo an operation in the throat and that entrance to the hospital was guarded by police night and day.—Reuter.

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE

MEETING IN HONOUR OF DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE.

A special meeting of the Three Arts' Circle will be held in honour of Dr. Sudhindra Bose at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd May, at the Aivane Rafaat, Ridge Road.

VICEROY'S COMMISSION NOT WANTED

PUT ASIDE PRESTIGE

MR. JINNAH INTERVIEWED

The "Pioneer" publishes the following interview with Mr. Jinnah regarding its suggestion about a Viceroy's Commission:—

'What do you think of the "Pioneer's" suggestion of a Viceroy's Commission?', asked the "Pioneer's" representative.

Mr. Jinnah: While appreciating the honesty of purpose underlying the suggestion, and recognizing that the "Pioneer" has given a true perspective of the attitude of the opposition of the political representatives of India towards the Simon Commission, I must nevertheless say that the suggestion is based on a total misconception of the principle for which we stand. "Delegatus non potest delegeri" is a very elementary rule known to all constitutional lawyers. The Viceroy under the present constitution, in his capacity as Governor-General, is merely an 'agent' or head of what is called, often 'The subordinate branch of the British administration,' and in fact it has been proved by every action of the Secretary of State for India, particularly in the matter of the Reserve Bank Bill and the non-publication of the report and proceedings of the sub-committee of the Sandhurst Committee.

'It is equally futile to suggest that the Simon Commission, or its chairman can confer equal status, equal powers and equal rights on the Indian wing by means of procedure such as the one which is attempted by Sir John Simon as chairman of the Commission, and which has been sought to be passed off to the ignorant public as meeting the demands of the leaders of political thought in India.'

HOW TO BRIDGE THE GULF.

'Is there any possible course by which the gulf can be bridged?'

Mr. Jinnah: 'Whatever Sir John Simon and the Anglo-Indian press generally and the British press mostly may say about the strength of the boycott I am convinced that the intelligentsia and politically-minded people in India will not be reconciled with a White Commission, for it is obvious, one asks, whose future constitution is this Commission investigating or inquiring into, upon whom any changes that may be recommended will operate and who will be affected by it, and ultimately who will be called upon to take up the responsibility of working the constitution which may be enacted for India.

"The answer can only be, the people of India, and mostly the politically-minded people, and yet their representatives are told that even for purposes of investigation and inquiry they are to be excluded from the Commission and they can only render such assistance as they may be allowed to do by means of the procedure laid down by the chairman of the Commission, and that Parliament has exclusive responsibility in the matter. The proposition has only got to be stated, and rejected. But we are now told that it is impossible to change the central scheme or the framework of the Commission, with regard to which we were not consulted at all, and that to modify the scheme affecting the principle underlying it is out of the question.

REPLY TO "SATURDAY REVIEW."

"The Saturday Review," continued Mr. Jinnah, 'criticizes me because my suggestion from the very beginning has been that Indian representatives can only have status, powers and rights equal to those of the members of the Commission provided they are appointed by the same authority as the Commission itself, and that is to say, by Royal Warrant, and it says as follows:

"The leaders of Indian opposition are weakening. Certain of them on the eve of the departure of the Simon Commission, after its preliminary tour have had private conversations with the Viceroy, and it seems likely that if appearances can be kept up most of them will be willing to abandon non-co-operation.

"For the moment, the condition of working with the Commission on its next visit is that the Indian bodies which are to confer with Sir John Simon and his colleagues should be not merely elected by the Central and other Legislatures but appointed by Royal Warrant. The idea emanates from Mr. Jinnah. That its adoption invoives a break with the principles announced when the Simon Commission was appointed is plain; adoption would mean that Parliament was sharing a responsibility which belongs to it alone. But we need not discuss the proposal with extreme seriousness. It is put forward not because the opposition is passionately determined to secure what it demands, but because it must somehow save its face, must be able to pretend that it ertorted an invaluable concession."

'FOOLING THE PEOPLE."

'This short criticism shows a mentality which unfortunately is not confined to the "Saturday Review" only. In my opinion it is sacrilege to drag the name of the King-Emperor into this business and it deceives no one when the Commission is defended upon the ground that Parliament has issued its fiat. We know that it is his Majesty's Government, the India Office and the Government of India who are responsible for the appointment of the Commission and the scheme, and it is still hoped that Sir John Simon by displaying more patient diplomacy will be able successfully to fool the people of India on his next visit, having failed on his first.

GREATEST BLUNDER.

'I feel sure there will be no good will and no peace and certainly no co-operation with the Simon Commission as far as the politically-minded people of India are concerned, and it will be the biggest blunder on the part of his Majesty's Government advised by the India Office and the Government of India, to force the Commission as at present constituted, upon the people of India. The only straight course would be to put aside the word "prestige" and insistence upon a policy that no departure is possible from the frame-work of the central scheme or the principles upon which the scheme is based, and meet the reasonable and straight demands of political representatives who believe in the constitutional progress of India on the basis of partnership".

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER.

WILL SUPPORT BOYCOTT

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has issued the following statement:—

With reference to the remarks in certain quarters on my interview, I am afraid there has been a misunderstanding, and I may say that it was certainly not my intention to cloud any issues as is suggested in "The Hindu". As is well-known, I was a Liberal in politics before I accepted office under Government. During the time I held office under the Crown, the conventions and the duties of the position were of course binding on me absolutely, as were the terms of my oath of office. But now that I am a non-official and in public life, it is to me unthinkable that I should endeavour to act otherwise than in complete harmony and collaboration with such old friends and co-workers as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. Jinnah, Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Chintamani and Dr. Beasant if for no other reason than the absolute necessity in politics and public life of regulated team-work. Having said this, I still wish to emphasise, as the prime necessity of the hour, an agreed, albeit, tentative scheme which secures the adherence and safeguards the interests of the majority and the minority communities in British India and of the progressive Indian States.—"New India".

INDIAN NATIONALIST PAPERS & LONDON CORRESPONDENTS

A CHINESE CRITICISM

Dr. Lu Yu of Berlin has addressed the following letter to the "People" of Lahore:—

Sir,—Due to our keen interest in India's struggle for National Independence, we (my countrymen and I) are regular readers, since the past four years, of your paper "The Chronicle", "People", "Forward" (Calcutta), and other Indian papers which we get from some Indian friends here. We are very glad to see how the Indian papers are supporting the Chinese cause with a clear and far-sighted policy for closer co-operation between all oppressed countries and that is why we allow ourselves to express our feelings in a friendly and impartial manner, regarding the striking change and inconsistency in the policy of "Forward" which one cannot imagine in an independent European atmosphere.

Indian newspapers seem to have neither clear nor definite principles and are, therefore, inconsistent in their policy, and the Britishers know how much importance to attach to the writings in these Nationalist papers.

As an example of the above-mentioned inconsistency of the Indian papers we really do not understand why that "old woman of British politics," George Lansbury, has been lately appointed as the London correspondent of that paper. If we Orientals wish to achieve our freedom we must have full confidence in and rely upon ourselves. Certainly, we should make use of sympathetic support of sincere and genuine foreign friends, but on no occasion of MacDonald, Lansbury or Olivier, who are the worst and dangerous enemies of Chinese and Indians and who have, particularly, on Indian questions, shown themselves what they stand for.

I shall never forget that scene when Lansbury expressed his sympathy in profuse words towards the Chinese and Indian struggle for national emancipation and even went so far as to embrace and kiss the delegate of my country in the Congress session in Palais Egmont at Brussels, but after few months severed his connection with the League against Imperialism when his "Socialist" friends brought pressure on him to do so. I consider him "the worthy second of the worthy first MacDonald. But permit me to ask through your columns my Indian brothers, especially the Proprietors, Editor and readers of the "Forward," as to whether they have forgotten the strong opposition of Lansbury to the boycott movement of Simon Commission and his open co-operation with Lord Birkenhead. "Forward" in its issue of 9th March has, on page 5, published a Reuter's cable in which Lord Birkenhead's appreciation of Labour and Liberals' co-operation has been reported. He said that in a critical stage which had now been reached in the relations between India and the Empire he had received the co-operation of the Labour and Liberal leaders "which he could not appraise too highly." Amongst these Labour leaders, Lansbury stands second to his leader MacDonald.

We will go too far if we deal with the stuff and nonsense—subtle and clever propaganda against the opponents of "Labour" leaders, stories about Duke and Duchess of York, Prince of Wales etc., etc., which the "Socialist" Lansbury is reporting to that paper.

May we ask, is it consistent to appoint foreigners especially men from the Opposition as correspondents of Nationalist newspapers whether in India or China? We have been told, to our great surprise, by our Indian friends that all the Indian nationalist dailies—"Tribune," "Leader", "A. B. Patrika," "Indian Daily Mail," "Hindu", "Ceylone Daily News" when they had their correspondents in London—without exception have their present correspondents from "Reactionary" (people opposed to the Indian Independence) stock; and "Forward" has added itself to this list. With the courtesy of your leader "the Dragon of the Eastern Gate," Pandit Motilal Nehru, we repeat his reply to Sir Basil Blackett in the L. Assembly of 8th March on the debate of the Skeen Committee and remind nationalist Indians "you have no idea of what human nature is or ought to be." Is this for a moment possible or even imaginable say, in Irish or Turkish journalism?

As a question of principle and of prestige, neither English nor Continental nor American newspapers would conceive of or tolerate such "Yangtzeian contradictions." Your Nationalist papers, which are crying hoarse as "frogs in rain," for Indianisation in every department of administration and life, should provide opportunities of training in this profession to young and able Indians who are unemployed by hundreds and thousands, if necessary, and thereby set an example to the alien Government and other private bodies in their own institutions. If they do not carry out this they do not mean what they profess to be or what they write in their editorial columns day in and day out i.e. they are insincere, hypocritical or totally unfit for ruling their country. If we Orientals wish to shake this present serfdom we must change, nay root out this existing and prevailing psychology of "serfs" or "complexion-superiority."

You will excuse us for the candour in expression of our above thoughts, but we have not, in the least, meant any offence to those concerned, and without being too harsh in our criticism we cannot help before closing this letter pointing out to our young Indian soldiers of national freedom that they should not fail to take lessons from our country's failures in the national struggle for emancipation during the last three years.—Yours, etc.,

DR. LU YU.

April 11.

M. C. P. S. EXAMINATION RESULTS

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Out of nine candidates who appeared at the Final M.C.P.S. Examination held in the current month the following three have passed:—

Minochehr Meherwanji Adarji Dubash
Ganesh Bhaskar Garde
Vithal Ganesh Godbole.

Nothing except the mint can make money without advertising.

GLADSTONE.

EGYPT'S DETERMINATION

WILL NOT TOLERATE BRITISH INTERFERENCE

NAHAS PASHA'S STATEMENT

CREATING DISSENSIONS IN PALESTINE.

A meeting of Jamiatul Rabita-ul-Sharkia was held on 5th April to consider the action of the British Government in allowing the inaugurations of Missionary Congress in Palestine. It was resolved that the protest against the holding of such a Congress in Palestine be recorded and it should be made known that the underlying idea of the conveners of the Congress is to create dissensions in Palestine.

QUEEN OF EGYPT AND PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

Her Majesty the Queen of Egypt has accepted the patronage of Jamiat-ul-Miratil Jadida (Modern Women's Society). A great function is shortly to take place in which Her Majesty will preside and it is expected a large number of those ladies who have the progress of women at heart will attend. Then there will be another gathering in which not only ladies but gentlemen also will take part. The Prime Minister and his colleagues, members of Parliament and other respectable persons will join.

JOURNALISTS MEET NAHAS PASHA.

About twenty-two journalists met Mustafa Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt, and the leader of Zaghlol Party (Wafd.) Nahas Pasha explaining the situation said that the journalists were the best intermediaries between public opinion and the Government and the present moment demanded that every body should exert his influence in clearing the atmosphere for peace and harmony. The British Government had communicated their decision to interfere in internal affairs of Egypt simply because their Note of 4th March was not accepted by the present Government. The fact was this that the present Government of Egypt was not the same that entered into conversations with Sir Austen Chamberlain and after coming to power saw its plain duty to reject the British Note of 4th March. On the 30th March we sent a note to Britain which was conciliatory all the same they have to defend our right of complete internal freedom and independence which Britain had recognised before. International Law forbade any Power to have direct or indirect control over the internal affairs of any free State and nobody could bring the charge against them of not protecting the legitimate interests and rights of foreign nationals. Thus it was clear that whatever be the personnel of Egyptian Government or the Assembly British interference in Egypt's freedom could not be accepted. ("Alahram.")

A LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

from a gesture of friendship) he and Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala gave a series of sittings to the new "Fieldfoto" process.

The air is full of "automatic photography" to-day. A company with many thousands sterling on paper, some say "millions," has financed and established quick-service shops where pictures of a sort are "taken while you wait." Extravagant claims are made for the "invention" which renders it possible to take in a few seconds, and receive in eight minutes eight tiny pictures for the modest "bob." They are said to be superior to the finest West-End art productions, etc., etc. In reality, the claim should be restricted to speed of delivery alone. In all other respects they are inferior to the common or studio product. The irreverent have parodied their name as "Tommy Rotten."

THE "INVENTION."

Instead of taking a negative, and copying it or printing from it, the Tommy employs a generation-old process called "reversal." The sitter is photographed on to a piece of bromide paper, which would produce a "negative" if developed. In place of developing this image, an oxidising bath eats it away and leaves unaffected the remainder or positive. This positive is then "fogged" and developed, and a picture is obtained on the original piece of paper, needing no fixation or prolonged washing. The Brothers Lumiere employed this for "autochromes," and it was already old when they adopted it. One essential is to use up all the silver salts possible by the first exposure; and students of photography will ask how this can be done in an "instantaneous" (or at least a rapid) exposure, on such a material as bromide paper. It is done by the obvious means of (1) a very intense lens, (2) a brutal flood-light thrown on the helpless sitter. As may be imagined, the definition and the lighting are of a crude and makeshift character.

DEFECTS.

To outweigh the speed and cheapness, there are glaring defects, which will in time destroy the popularity of the process. All "sitters" have to be photographed sitting, in the bust only, and singly. While the midget prints are only an anna or so apiece, the longer sizes have to be copied, and cost proportionately high. Postcards are 5 annas each, "cabinets" are Rs. 12 per dozen. Here enter competitors. Among these the "Fieldfoto" announces the production of superior-lit photographs at a price of 3 annas for a posteard, or 9 annas for a "cabinet" portrait.

"FIELDFOTO."

The series of the Saklatvala family portraits are certainly vastly superior productions, including busts and three-quarter-length pictures and groups as well as single portraits. It is certain that no octopus enterprise will deprive such work of its purchasers. The studio where this range of Saklatvala photographs was exhibited was that of Mr. Mortimer Field, in the Sandling Road, Maidstone. Lest this notice should bring loss and trouble upon an unoffending tradesman, it is proper to add that postage to India is not gratis. On asking if a copy of "Sak's" portrait could be purchased, the photographer stated that Mr. Saklatvala had agreed to this and that the proceeds would be given entirely to the North Battersea Parliamentary Election Fund. It appears that the portrait can be posted to India in post-card form at the postfree price of As. 12 (in postage stamps) properly packed and forwarded by printed paper rate. A word of warning to enterprising Indian correspondents should be added: English firms refuse to send small articles V.P.P. or C.O.D., by registered post, "on approval," or as free samples. Such requests are simply ignored, and are a waste of good postage stamp.

The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers.

DISRAELI.

RELIGION AND LIFE.

(Continued from page 6.)

lopment of the social and economic life on a spiritual basis so that it may ultimately lead to 'moksha' or perfected life even on this earth and "before the release of the body." The four-fold stages of life, the four 'ashrams', were intended to be a graded advancement through the natural to the spiritual life. The four-fold order or 'Varna' was the classification of men into four broad types according to their essential nature as 'swabhava' which should determine their conduct suitable to their respective spiritual development.

NEED FOR REFORM.

This frame subsisted in its purity in the Vedic and the heroic periods of our civilisation, some of its effectiveness was retained as long as there was life and vigour in the race, but has wholly degenerated in the period of decline. It has now become "a name, a shell, a sham" and if we ignorantly cling to it any longer, it will fatally affect our nation with weakness and falsehood. Neither the old order can be revived in its purity as it was in the ancient days of our glory. We do not say that the ancient order was a perfect one though at that time it well served its purpose of leading men both individually and collectively towards spiritual realisation; but those old forms must now give place to new ones more suitable to the needs and conditions of modern times. But if we retain the ancient ideal of spirituality as the highest goal of human life we cannot accept the advice of Pundit Jawaharlal to banish religion from our social life and throw it into a corner of the soul, but must reorganise society and social activities and relations on the principles of true religion, which are really the highest principles of truth, so that our people may resume their onward march towards 'moksha' or the realisation of the kingdom of heaven on earth for which they have been trained and prepared through centuries by the great wisdom of the ancient Rishis of India.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The election to the presidential chair of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress will soon engage the attention of the entire body of the politically-minded Indians. I would like to suggest in this connection the name of Rev. Ottama.

Rev. Ottama is a fearless and honest patriot. He is behind none in suffering for the crime of patriotism. A shrewd politician and far-sighted statesman as he is, he is capable of giving a right lead in this juncture of India's political crisis. Moreover, Burma for once at least can lay claim to the highest office in the gift of the people. Besides just now Burma is being threatened with separation from India and being turned into a Crown Colony to her utter detriment.

I hope my suggestion will receive due consideration.—Yours, etc.,

BAN BIHARI BASU.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association, Lahore has passed a resolution of deep regret at the sudden and untimely death of its Deputy President, Mr. K. C. Vidyarthi, stating that his death is a great loss to Life Assurance in India.

"WAY TO END TROUBLES."

WOMAN'S ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

POONA, April 28.

Miss Annapoorna Bai who attempted to commit suicide on Friday afternoon by jumping into the river near the Sangam was yesterday charged by the police before Rao Bahadur Rale, Magistrate, Poona Cantonment. Miss Pandit had not done well in her examination for the nurses' course and as this was her third attempt, the prospect of again being unsuccessful appears to have upset her to such an extent that she jumped into the river. Some fishermen who happened to be close by, jumped in after her and brought her safely to the bank where she had left a book with a letter addressed to the police in which she said she had adopted this course to end her troubles, that no one was to blame and asking that her body should not be sent for a post mortem examination.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate who gave her the benefit of the First Offenders Act warned and discharged her.—A.P.

WORLD'S RECORD VICTORY IN GOLF

ARCHIE COMPSTON BEATS W. HAGEN

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Archie Compston scored the worlds' record victory in first-class golf, defeating the American, Mr. Walter Hagen, over 72 holes by 18 up and 17 to play. Mr. Compston at the end of the third round was dormy 18 and won the match by halving the first hole in the final round. He wins the stake of £750 and also the unofficial world's matchplay championship. Mr. Hagen only arrived on Wednesday and had only a day's practice.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S AIR SPEED RECORDS

BROKEN BY CAPTAIN BROAD

LONDON, April 28.

The three world air-speed records were broken by Captain Broad to-day. Flying from the Staglane Aerodrome in De Havilland "Hound" aeroplane with about a ton of lead he beat his own record for hundred kilometrees reaching the average speed of 162.2 miles per hour. Captain Broad also broke the five hundred kilometre record carrying the same weight and the five hundred kilometre record carrying about half a ton. The latter two records were held previously by a Czechoslovak and a Frenchman respectively.—Reuter.

I. C. S. FAMILY PENSION SCHEME.

RATE OF INTEREST ON BALANCES REDUCED.

It is notified that the rate of interest on balances in the I.C.S. Family Pension Scheme will be reduced from 5-1/2 to 5 per cent. per annum from the first November, 1928. The Secretary of State assumes the power to vary the rate hereafter. With effect from the same date the rate of interest allowed on balances in the Indian Military Service Family Pension Scheme and the Indian Military Widows and Orphans Fund will also be reduced similarly.—A.P.

ALLEGED DACOIT LEADER ARRESTED

SEQUEL TO RAID ON HOUSE OF SAHUKAR

PESHAWAR, April 27.

The Frontier Constabulary have arrested in Sheikh Mohamedi village one of the alleged leaders of the gang which raided the house of a wealthy Sahukar in Tarnab, near Pabbi, in August last. At the time of the arrest, which took place in his house, the suspect is alleged to have been armed.—A.P.

POLITICAL SECRETARY OF INDIAN GOVT.

MR. WATSON'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED

SIMLA, April 27.

The Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson is confirmed as the Political Secretary, Government of India.

FLIGHT FROM BARROW TO SPITZBERGEN

PATRON'S MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPT G. H. WILKINS

LONDON, April 27.

The King approved of the award of the Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society to Captain G. H. Wilkins for the work in Polar regions culminating in the flight from Point Barrow to Spitzbergen.—Reuter's Special.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "MALOJA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s. s. "Maloja", which left Bombay on the 28th instant for Marseilles and London:—

Mrs J E Aitken and child, Major G D Anderson, Mr J S Armour, Sir Ian and Lady Amory and maid, Mr M H H Baily, Mr J B N and Mrs Ballantyne, Mr F Baker, Capt A K Barker, Capt Bazalgette, Mr J D H Bedford, Mr H C H Berry, Mr Bradley, Mr A Blagden, Mr Bloomfield, Mr C J H Bolton, Capt P J F and Mrs Bouverie-Brine, Mr J Brown, Capt H L Brown, Miss Burgess, Mr R N Burton, Hon S Butler, Mrs Butt and infant, Mr Byron, Mr Campbell, Mr A Y G Campbell CBI CIE, Mr M Cannon, Mr A P Carson, Mrs J L Carter, Mr A W D Cluff, Mr Crane, Major E J Colvin, Lt-Col W A L Cowie, Mr E H Crush, Mr W Cruickshank, Mrs J E P Curry, Major Daw, Mr N Dawson, Mr F J B and Mrs Dayle, Mr W H Deith, Mr P Delaney, Mr H Derry, Mr C S Dickie, Mrs Dickson and infant, Mr Davidson, Capt Dooley, Mr W V Duke, Mr W Dunbar, Capt A L Elsworthy, Major and Mrs Edmonds, Mr D Ezekiel, Mr J W Fenwick, Lt-Col R S Follett, Mr F Y Floyd, Mr H A Fooks, Mrs R E Fox, Mr Gardener, Mrs J B Greave, Mr E H Giles, Dr S N Ghosh, Capt H R K Gibbs, Mr F D Goodman, Mr D A Gourlay, Lt-Col D L Graham, Miss V Gregory, Mr H and Mrs Guest, Mr J Gunn, Mr G Hay, Col-Comdt and Mrs Harbord, Capt L G H Heaver, Mr Henshaw, Lt-Col E C and Mrs Hepper, Master Hill and governess, Mr Holdroft, Mrs R E J Holmes and infant, Mrs A M Howard, Major G Howson, Mr J W Hunter, Mr Irvine, Mr Jacobson, Mr F G Johnson, Mr C W J and Mrs Johnston. Mr and Mrs Johnstone and infant, Mrs P L Johnstone, Capt G H Johnstone, Mr. R H S Joiner, Lt-Col G C L Kenans, Mr V S King, Mr A Lawton, Col Sir Brasford Kt OBE and Lady Leslie, Mr Lilley, Mr G S Littlejohn, Mr Lehr, Mr P D Lobo, Mr A M Lobo, Miss J Lowe, Mr D A Mackellar, Miss E B Maclean, Capt B MacMohan, Mr A S MacWhirter, Mr J Muldoon, Mr F R Martin, Mr G Martin, Mr A H Mathews, Mr J McCloy, Mr McIlwaith, Mr F L Middleton, Mr D S P Miller, Mr F A Moore, Capt Morris, Mr Morrison, Mr C Morrow, Capt J Morrow-Bernard, Mr N H G Neville, Mr Niven, Mr P H S Noble, Lt-Col T and Mrs Novis, Miss Novis, Mr L A Orman, Mr J Parkinson, Mr C Patterson, Mr H Patterson, Mrs R S Patterson and infant, Mr W J Plowden-Wardlaw, Mrs H C Prior, Mr W H Ray, Mr R Rees, Mr B F Riordan, Mr P J Rowe, Mr Salti, Mr J W Stavish, Mrs D Scott, Mr D N Sen, Mrs Sheppard and infant, Mr W W H Silk, Lt-Col W J Simpson, Mr A A and Mrs Simpson, Mr R A Sinclair, Mr C L Slater, Mr W G Smart, Mr C S Sruellie, Mr Egerton and Mrs Smith and child, Mr S B Smith, Dr P A Slocombe, Capt R H G Spend, Mr R Steele, Mr A Stewart, Mr A P Stewart, Mr J Stobbart, Mr A G A Sutton, Major-General G Tate, Mr J H Thickett, Mr E K and Mrs Thomas and infant, Mr W Tiffany, Mr H Tinker, Mrs L E A Tubbs and two misses, Miss K E Tucker, Miss L Warmisham, Mr P J H Watson, Mrs Webber and two misses, Mr Wheeler, Miss Wheelwright, Mr E O and Mrs Whitefield, Mr G E and Mrs Whitehouse and child, Miss A Wilkinson, Mr T Williams, Mr W Wilson, Mrs M Wilson, Mrs A F Wise, Miss M Woodroffe, Mr J Woodhouse, Mr G P Worley and Mr J Yeaman.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. NARKUNDA.

The list of passengers who arrived in Bombay by the s. s "Narkunda" on Thursday, the 26th instant, is as under:—

Miss I M Akerman, Mr Abbott, Mr J E Ankin, Mrs E Brown, Mr C Brown, Mrs E Bealer and child, Mr H W Brown, Mrs E M Carter, Mrs M J M Cambridge, Mrs J Chaplain, Mr A P Daniels, Mr S G Entwistle, Mrs E C Falla, Capt A G Farwell, Mr J R Galloway, Col J D Grant, Mr B B Griffin, Mr A A Goldie, Miss N Hall, Mr W Harrold, Mr S F Hapwood, Capt J R Hatariya, Mr W Johnson, Mrs Johnson, Mr de la Jarte, Miss D E John, Mr C G Mure, Miss H Moister, Mr J MacDonald, Mr A W Pinniger, Mr R H Pollard, Mrs Pollard, Mr R F Russell, Miss D G Ryan, Capt B Randall, Mrs Randall and infant, Capt G H Roberts, Mr T E Sharpe, Mrs J Stubbs, Mrs O Simpson, Mr R Stott, Mrs Stott and child, Mr A Stewart, Mr C A Sheffield, Mr J D Taylor, Mr F S Woodcock and Mr C A Warner.

BLESSINGS OF CIVILISATION

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U. S. A.

The U. S. of America has an unemployed army of 4 million workers, that is, 40 per cent. of the regular workers. In ordinary times U. S. A. is believed to have half that number of unemployed permanently. Only the radio and automobile industry is fully occupied now.

Lahore, April 27.—Lady Hailey distributed prizes among students of the Lady Maynard Industrial School and unveiled a portrait of the late Sir Gangaram, the founder of the School.—A.P.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

NEED FOR LIBERAL EDUCATION

THOUGHT-PROVOKING ADDRESS

At a well-attended meeting of the Santa Cruz Hindu Stri Samaj which has a membership of over 200 held, Mr. Manekbai Vakil delivered an interesting lecture on "The Rights of Women." The discourse was worded in sober and considerate phraseology appealing to even the orthodox group.

Mr. Vakil said that he was going to deal with the question of the rights of women not in any single community or country but throughout the world at large. He pointed out the discriminating treatment given to girls and boys as well as the difference in the amount of money that is spent after the education of either in Hindu Society. It was a wrong conception to consider that because girls would marry, they need not receive full instruction in all cultural subjects and that the same amount of money need not be spent after girls. Girls may or may not have to earn their living, but there would be nothing wrong if both husband and wife had independent sources of income and managed a common household from the joint income. It is wrong on the part of Hindu Law to give no share of inheritance to a daughter from her father. The Parsi, the Mahomedan and the Christian Laws give her a smaller share than to a son, but there is no reason why shares of either should not be equal. It was a wrong idea on the part of a Hindu parent to think that by giving away a share of the family property to a daughter the property would get into the hands of her husband who is considered a stranger to the family. Parents should remember that if their daughters get a share, their sons' wives also will get similar shares and such a change will produce a better distribution of wealth and give a greater independence to a wife who owns her father's property in her own right.

STATUS OF A WIFE.

The present position of a wife according to Hindu Law renders her absolutely dependent upon the will of her husband who is supposed to be the complete owner and controller of his income and expenditure. She is a real partner and whatever is left after meeting the family expenditure, it is due to her that she is entitled to one-half of the savings that are left from the income of the husband or the joint income of both as the case may be. In case of a disagreement each one will be able to look after his or her property and even where divorce is permissible, as it should be in case of intolerable disagreement or infidelity, there will be no necessity for a wife to claim any alimony as she would then be in possession of her own share of the joint savings of her married life. This does not mean that divorce will be very frequent, but on the contrary there will be greater consideration for each other's feelings, greater mutual affection and greater unity between the two.

MOTHERS' POSITION IN FAMILY.

As a mother of her children she should have the same rights for her children as a father has and as between her and her husband very infant sons and young daughters should be left entirely under the control of the mother in case the couple have got to separate because of disunity. It is she who suffers the greatest inconvenience in being a mother and rearing up the family though the husband shares the minor inconvenience of providing for the children.

WIDOW AND THE HINDU LAW.

As a widow under the Hindu Law, a woman inherits nothing from her husband if he leaves any son behind him and even where there is no son she gets only a limited user for her life of the husband's property. There is no reason why she should not take an equal share with sons and daughters of the deceased, the widower also getting similar right to inherit the property of his wife with or without children. There need not be any restrictions on the re-marriage of a widow, though it need not be forgotten that it is only young and poor widows who will be ready and willing to marry again. A widow with children or rich widows do not generally prefer to go in for another marriage. Both in the matter of divorce as well as of re-marrying widows the upper class of Hindu Society will have to revise their notions of what chastity means.

EDUCATION OF WOMAN.

However, to enable woman to exercise her rights over property intelligently as well as to evolve her individuality as an equal partner with her husband with an equal economic control over the joint income, woman must claim to be educated in the same manner as man. Mothers should therefore fully educate their daughters and give up the old notion of thinking that marriage alone is woman's career. She may or may not have a professional career, but it must be remembered that she should be fit to take an intelligent interest in the doings of her husband and in administering the joint income for the benefit of the family. Women must remember that they should like men have complete devotion for their ideal.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

It is idle for women to assume that men will make liberal laws for women until they take their full share in politics. Women will not only have to educate their sisters, but take their full part in the national struggle for Swaraj and then take their seats in the houses of Legislatures along with men. It is not to be assumed that all women will have either the leisure or the capacity of entering the Legislatures, but all women will have the intelligence to exercise their votes and to demand through their representatives what laws should be passed in their interest.

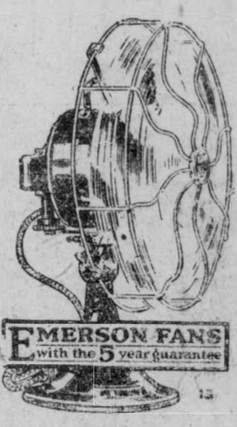
After a vote of thanks to the lecturer the meeting terminated.

The session of the Sanatan Dharma Conference held at Attock, has entered protest against the order of the District Judge, Peshawar for demolishing the Raghunath Mandir, situated in the Sujan Rai Street, and removing the idols; and has requested the Chief Commissioner of Peshawar "to set aside this order by his special powers to stop the growing agitation among the Sanatanists."

WONDERFUL TALISMAN

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE, ANDULBERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.



EMERSON FANS with the 5 year guarantee

Fans Fans Fans

Ceiling & Table Oscillating & Non-Oscillating for Houses and Motor Cars. ELECTRIC & OIL All types and sizes

PRICES RIGHT QUALITY BEST

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.

173-175, Hornby Rd., Fort, P. B. 459,—Bombay Grams: "EASLEKTRIK" 'Phone No. 2496

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2 (V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

3 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

News to all

To help the suffering Millions
to get the best Malaria Specific
the World Renowned

Antiperiodic Mixture

D. Gooptu

is offered to the Market
at
PREVIOUS POPULAR PRICES
Obtainable from Chemists Stores or

D. Gooptu & Co.,

369, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.

PICKLES PICKLES PICKLES

USE ALWAYS
THE MOST FAMOUS **Bhai Wadhawa Singh's**

Achar Shalgam Regd.

Have you ever tasted it ? IF NOT,
Why not have a trial
OBTAINABLE FROM
Bombay Agent :—
SUPPLIER SYNDICATE,
199, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
PRICE Rs. 1-4-0 per Tin.

Prepared by :—
Wadhawa Singh Charan Singh,
PICKLE MERCHANTS,
Gumti Bazar, LAHORE.
Telegraphic Address :—"ACHAR."

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF

Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co,

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

Wonders of Psychic Power

and miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled Astrologer of the East. Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1 Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to :—

KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL, BUREAU. Vizianagram City.

YOUR TELEPHONE

Make the most of it.
Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.
Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and
keep your Desk absolutely clear of it. Impossible ! NO.

The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.

Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No. 459, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chiphone." Telephone No. "24963."

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

REDUCING THE EVIL OF PROSTITUTION

SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATIONS SUGGESTIONS

The following is the text of the letter addressed by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association to the Government of Bombay on the question of reducing the evil of prostitution the Government to the growing traffic in the City of Bombay:—

We are desired by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association to invite the attention of the Government to the yrowing traffic in women that is being carried on in the City of Bombay. It is true that the Prostitution Act of 1923 was enacted with the object of checking this traffic. The Act has been in operation for nearly five years, and although it has been successful to a certain extent in minimising the traffic in minor girls, it has not, our Council submit, resulted in putting an end to, or even checking the nefarious trade in women. Our Council are of opinion that the only way to deal with the problem is by making brothel-keeping an offence under the Prostitution Act. If there were no brothels, the importation of girls would not be a paying proposition. The girls would not find shelter for the purpose of carrying on their trade, and it would then be very difficult to carry on the traffic in girls. The report of the special body of experts connected with the League of Nations for dealing with the problem of traffic in women and girls shows that the world opinion is now decidedly in favour of abolition, and that countries which were regulationists are now introducing legislation to abolish the system. It is true that there is no regulation in Bombay, but it cannot be denied that there is in the City a vice district otherwise known as the tolerated area. The existence of such a vice district supports, encourages and facilitates commercialised traffic in women and girls, and constitutes a great danger to the physical and moral well-being of the people in the City, and as such calls for urgent action on the part of the Government. At present only brothels kept by males are penalised with the result that the problem is as bad as ever. Most of the brothels though nominally kept by women are legally controlled by men. Our Council therefore submit that the Government should take immediate steps to amend Section 5 by omitting the word "male" therein, so that brothel-keeping either by males or females will be an offence under the Act.

PENAL OFFENCE FOR LANDLORDS.

Our Council are of opinion that in addition to the amendment of the Act as suggested above, a new provision should be included in the Act making it a penal offence for landlords to let out their premises knowingly for the purposes of prostitution. It is a matter of common knowledge that landlords or rent-farmers of premises let out to brothels demand and obtain exhorbitant rents, sometime even 300 per cent to 400 per cent more than the market rent. For a room for which normal rent would be Rs. 5 per month, the rent charged to prostitutes is Ans. 8 to Ans. 10 per day collected in advance, and in most cases daily before the business is closed for the night. No doubt if brothels are made illegal, the landlords who knowingly let out their premises for the purposes of prostitution would clearly be abetting an offence, but our Council agree with the recommendation made in the majority report of the Bombay prostitution Committee that the offence of letting of houses should be separately constituted.

In conclusion, our Council desire us to draw the attention of Government of Section 13 of the British Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885 (as amended by Acts of 1912 and 1922), which in their opinion would meet the requirements of the situation in Bombay."

Our Council hope that Government will be pleased to take action as suggested above as soon as possible.

6 shilling book for Re 1/-

No V. P. P. terms no free copies. One Rupee means one shilling and six pence English. Enclose rupee note or Money Order, book will be sent post free by ordinary printed papers mail. No registration undertaken.

Special Offer Nearly Expired.

Only 500 copies remaining of Mr. Arnold Lupton's amazing non-political non-contentious work "Happy India".—A plea for better agriculture in the peninsula.—The offer to circulate this 6 shilling for one rupee ceases with the exhaustion of the 500 hard-binding copies of the 1927 edition. Send at once to ARTHUR FIELD, INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY,

18 Featherstone Buiiding s,
HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

PORTLAND CEMENT

"GANAPATI" BRAND.

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

—RAPID HARDENING—

USE IT AND SAVE MONEY

TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Bombay House, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION

MATHEMATICS PAPER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There is a general complaint among the candidates against the question papers on Mathematics set at the School Leaving Examination this year. On examining the papers I find that they are of a character more difficult than the usual standard. All the three papers involve too many knotty problems and are lengthy for the two hours, even when one considers that only 5 questions out of 8 are to be attempted. Each question contains two and sometimes three examples and each example is very often made up of more than one problem so as to make it a complex one. To test the intelligence of some really good students it is usual to include a few knotty problems but when the whole papers contain so many difficult examples it is hardly to be wondered at that there is such a general complaint and that comparatively a very small number of candidates can hope to be successful. If the examiners themselves were to sit and work out all the 8 questions and divide the time they take by five-eighths they themselves will find that each paper is lengthy enough for a period of two hours.

What part the moderaters may have played in moderating the draft question papers is difficult to say. I am not aware of the exact powers and functions that have been assigned by the School Leaving Examination Board to the examiners as well as the moderaters after the questions have been once for all drawn up by those examiners who are responsible for setting the paper. If I conjecture correctly, hardly more than 20 per cent of the candidates can pass the examination with these papers. Mofussil students have a better grounding in mathematics than students from the City of Bombay and these last therefore, will fare still worse. Even High Schools like St. Xaviers's High School or The Bharda New English School which eliminate a large number of their students at the preliminary examination to keep up a high percentate of passes, will not be able to achieve their usual percentage of past years. In this connection I am inclined to suggest that the University should call for from each High School a statement of the number that studied in the final year class along with the number that each School sends up so as to enable the public to judge of the real efficiency of any School.

In any case in the interest of the thousands of candidates that have appeared this year one can only hope that the examiners and the moderaters will see their way not to be a party to the stultifying of a large number of aspiring youths simply because there has been an unfortunate error of judgment in setting papers of too difficult a character.—Yours etc.

AN EX-HEAD MASTER.

For Ladies

Hand Embroidery Machine.

Superior quality.

This wonderful machine produces excellent plastic embroideries and Smyrna imitation work. With only a little practice every lady can turn out most beautiful specimens of artistic embroidery and decorate her home in a charming manner.

Among other things one can easily make artistic bed covers, table covers, chair cushions, hangings, pillow cases, vests, slippers, plastic wall pictures, monograms and a hundred and one other useful and decorative articles. Price Rs. 4|6 only. Packing and Postage free.

Washington & Co., Bankers and Agents, LAHORE.

How Illustrations do help to put your Sales Message across.

Pictures speak with universal emphasis. Even in describing a moment of physical shock our ideas are pictorial. To deliver a real punch in the scant second of attention the public grants it—your advertising appeal must impress a graphic image! Make your Sales message stick—and make it quick by the fullest possible use of our illustration blocks which are furnished to new advertisers free of charge.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade Mark W

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 80, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

ALLEGED PUBLICATION OF DEFAMATORY NEWS

DIRECTOR OF DELHI PAPER IN TROUBLE

NEW DELHI, April 28.

A defamation suit was filed to-day by Mr. Santpal before Mr. Lewis, City Magistrate, against Mr. Deshbandhu, a Municipal Commissioner and a Director of the daily paper "Tej" and three others under Section 500 I. P. C. charging them with publication of defamatory news regarding his arrest at Sikandrabad. The complainant, who till recently was employed in the Arya Orphanage, Delhi, lately started his own orphanage and has been, it is alleged, collecting funds under the authority of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai. While publishing the news of his arrest, it is alleged, the "Tej" questioned his bona fides for using the names of Pandit Malaviya and Lajpatrai. This action of the "Tej", the complainant alleged, had brought down his deputation in the estimation of the public.

The Magistrate issued warrants against Deshbandhu and others who were released on a bail of Rs. 500 each. The hearing of the case was fixed for May 12th.—A. P.

Now for a good nights rest
There's nothing that will ensure a restful night more certainly than a glass of HORLICK'S. Nourishing, light, and delicious in flavour, HORLICK'S is a perfect food for the weary, imparts vigour and builds bone, brain, and muscle.
In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Bazaars.
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD.
SLOUGH. BUCKS. ENG.
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

Ask Bombay about the
Bombay Samachar

Ask the
Bombay Samachar
about Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL **REMEDY**
Attacks and Cures all kinds of
BODILY ACHES AND PAINS
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

"FORWARD"
Will Help Those Who Can Not Spend Much
For ADVERTISEMENT
SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH
Unique Opportunity Offered
For Small Indian Concerns.
LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.
Apply at once to :—
THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD., 19, British India Street, CALCUTTA

KATHIAWAR NOTES

OUR SMALL PRINCIPALITIES

VANKANER IN MOURNING

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, April 26.

There are reasons to believe that the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes has, with the rest of India, successfully won over the hearts of the Princes of the small principalities of Kathiawar too. The Maharaja of Patiala's address before the Princes Conference of Bombay is being gratefully appreciated by the Princes of the small States, for it has dispelled their doubts and removed their anxieties. The satisfaction that I mean became apparent when a Darbar humourously spoke to a friend: "Now, at least, it seems the small States are not to be eradicated."

TENTATIVE SCHEME.

I learn from a very reliable source that the tentative scheme submitted by the Princes to the Butler Committee is as exhaustive as it is considered. Side by side with their rights derived from Treaties etc.—the rights which they have to preserve by all means—the Princes know full well that they have their own duties towards British India too. They, therefore, concede the legitimacy of British Indian aspirations and guarantee good Government within their States.

PROPOSED ORGANISATIONS.

And in order to work out their ideas the Princes want the creation of different organisations. The Indian States Council, for instance, is desired to be the main organisation. The Governor-General in the Indian States Council: the Viceroy in the I. S. Council: and an arbitration tribunal—these are the other organisations proposed by the Princes. The mutual relations and the treaty rights etc., will come under the review of the Viceroy in I. S. Council, and commercial, irrigational, agricultural, social and such other issues will rest with the Governor-General in Indian States Council. The function of the arbitration tribunal is apparent—one notable feature is the right of appeal to the Privy Council to be composed of one Chief Justice and two other eminent men from England.

FALSE ALARM.

From all that has happened upto now there is no reason to believe for a moment that the Gaekwad of Baroda or the Nawab Saheb of Junagad are trying to establish their suzerainty over Kathiawar or that the small principalities are to be amalgamated with big States. On the contrary it may be taken for certain that the memorandum submitted by the Princes deals with the problem of small States in all its aspects and a number of conditions and clauses intended to safeguard the interests of small States which may or may not have direct relations with the Crown have been proposed.

RAJ SAHEB'S LOSS.

The State of Vankaner has been thrown into a great bereavement by the sudden demise of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, the son-in-law of the Raj Saheb of Vankaner. The city observed hartal for three days. The Raj Saheb has returned to his capital from Bombay greatly distressed. The State is in mourning.

UNEQUAL BETROTHAL.

In these days of social reforms, unequal betrothal or marriages are bound to be challenged. Yet there are men of advanced age, who so often prefer to give a great shock to the society, by uniting their lot with the girls of tender age. Some time back a Modh gentleman of Bhavnagar, of about 4 years, contracted his betrothal with a Ranpur girl of about 13. The wind was raised, and the Ranpur Mahajan cancelled the betrothal. In spite of this it is now understood, the gentleman of Bhavnagar proposes to marry the girl. Will the progressive and enlightened State of Bhavnagar intervene?

SONGAD SANATORIUM.

Through the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", I have received a letter from the gentleman of Rajkot, who is now "working for the Songad Sanatorium." He contradicts my information regarding the Girrasia's application to the Agency authorities, and imagines me to be a Bhavnagar man. Pleader's imagination is seldom correct; and it is none of my business to gather information from "women folk" or men in the streets of the Railway Station Staff. But as I am not one of those who want to harm the good cause by futile controversies I propose to pause here for the present wishing those who are working for the Sanatorium good luck. The other uncalled for criticism contained in the letter—to use the legal term—is "unprofessional." But alas! I am not a judge!

HYDERABAD STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

MR. KELKAR TO PRESIDE AT POONA SESSION

The third session of the Hyderabad State Subjects Political Conference is to be held at Poona on Saturday, 5th May, under the Presidentship of Mr. N C. Kelkar. In a leaflet issued by the Secretaries, inviting Hyderabad subjects to participate in the Conference say "The Government of H. E. H. the Nizam having prohibiting the holding of the Conference in the State and having persistently refused to withdraw the prohibition in spite of the earnest entreaties of the Nizam's subjects repeated year after year, for the last seven years, the people of Hyderabad had no other recourse left to them but to assemble outside the State for the purpose of laying their grievances before the Government and the people and formulating their demands.

In the State of Hyderabad the public press and the right of public assembly are under restrictions of the utmost severity, and an embargo is laid on all outside journals daring to offer the least criticism of the State administration, with the result that the subjects of Hyderabad have been deprived of all opportunities of making known to the Government or the people their legitimate complaints against the misrule of the officials and their own aspirations for sharing political control. In the circumstances the only alternative is for the Hyderabad subjects residing out side the State and their sympathisers to hold conferences beyond the borders of the State.

This conference claims perfect freedom to take what measures it deems best for the protection of the interests of the subjects of Hyderabad. But this conference has no power and certainly has no desire to forbid the subjects to hold, if they can an independent Conference within the confines of the State itself. On the contrary, nothing will please the promoters of the present Conference better than to see that the subjects are in a condition to meet within the State's jurisdiction.

The goal of this conference is to establish by peaceful and constitutional means responsible government in the Hyderabad State under the shadow of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

It is the earnest wish of the promoters that the Conference consisting as it will of Hyderabad subjects, Berar subjects and British Indian subjects should be guided in its proceedings by the resolutions relating to the Indian States passed by the Indian National Congress of Madras, 1927."

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

VIEWS ON SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

The Executive Commitee of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay met lately to consider the report submitted by the Joint Committee composed of a few representatives of the Central Banks' Conference recently held and of the Executive Committee of the Institute, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas being the Chairman of this Joint Committee. The Executive Committee suggested a few more additions and alterations in the Joint Committee's Report which was adopted by it in its final amended form and submitted as the Institute's Report on "Small Holdings Bill" to the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill, which is going to meet at Mahableshwar to consider it on the 24th instant The Institute has further requests its President Mr. G. K. Devdhar to lay the report in person before the Select Committee and to represent its views on the Bill generally.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, April 27.

Foreign and Political Department:—Mr. C. C. Warson is confirmed as Political Secretary, Government of India. Major W. E. Beazley officiates as Staff Officer and Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian Staff Forces. Lt.-Colonel C. G. Crosthwaite officiates as A.G.G., Madras States Mr. C. W. E. Cotton reverts to the Madras Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Taylor is posted as Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, Mr. A. H. Gurney officiates as Director of Audit, United Provinces. Lt. Colonel C. W. Butler officiates as Command Controller of Military Accounts.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Reverend E. Clayton is appointed Chaplain on probation and is posted to the Diocese of Lahore.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain Maitra officiates as Assistant Director of Research at the Institute at Kasauli. Lt. Colonel R. McCarrison is granted eight months' leave. Lt. Colonel MacMillan, Civil Surgeon, Simla, reverts to the Central Provinces. Major H. K. Rowntree succeeds him in Simla. The services of Lt. Colonel Reinholds are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Kunwar Maharaj Singh and Mr. Ewbank on return from East Africa have been reverted to U. P. and Bombay respectively.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Pullock, Chief Medical Officer is granted seven months leave. Dr. Johnston officiates for him while Dr. Suhrawardy is appointed Chief Medical Officer, E. B. Railway vice Dr. Johnston.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. C. King is appointed Chairman of the Assam Labour Board vice Mr. Austin, reverted to Madras.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE
JUPITER
General Insurance Co
is growing into a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 30 1928

It rests on the people
of India to make
the
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
Strong Institution.

TWO PARLIAMENTARY LAWYERS.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR AND SIR J. SIMON.

TYPICALLY LEGAL SPEAKER

A CASE OF SHARP CONTRAST.

The new Lord Chancellor, Sir Douglas Hogg, is one of the big Parliamentary figures. He has had a remarkable Parliamentary career. He entered the House of Commons as Attorney-General, and not only made his maiden speech from the Treasury Bench, but made it with such ease and perfection of Parliamentary form as to suggest that he was a master and not a novice. In a few weeks he was recognized as one of the most effective debaters in the House and as a tower of strength to the Conservative Government.

In debate he belongs to the somewhat old-fashioned school of the hard hitters. He does not deal in oblique blows: he hits out straight, and he hits with all his might, physical and mental. He employs the whole resources of his nature in the combat. His gesture is copius and forceful, his voice is powerful and he lets it out fully. He is not subtle in argument, but he is direct and argues more in the spirit of commonsense than of dialectic, writes James Johnston in "T. P.'s Weekly":

He suggests strength of mind much more than delicacy. Robust is the adjective which one would naturally use to describe his whole style and manner. Solidity and power are the qualities which he displays most. His language is characterized by the same qualities as his argumentation. There is nothing attractive or beautiful about it. He could never produce the effects which Lord Buckmaster produces, and it is possible that he has rather a contempt for speech which is conspicuously beautiful. His language is essentially the language of the common educated man, and it differs from ordinary speech in nothing except its increased forcibleness. Strong, simple, nervous English is always at his command, but so undistinguished is his language that it does not figure much in the estimate which one forms of him as he is speaking. It is only when one turns to critical analysis that one thinks of his language at all, and then the inevitable comment upon it is that it is completely suitable to all his other qualities. The impression which he makes is one of exceptional wholeness, of an unusually perfect balance of qualities.

Virile is perhaps the best adjective to apply to him in all his aspects. But in his case virility must not be regarded as mere unrelieved strength or force. He has a remarkable geniality of manner and deeper geniality of mind. If he were only the hard hitter I have represented him to be, he would be more dreaded than anything else, and he would probably be much detested. In fact, he is much liked. Often he has plunged the Labour Party into anger and for a few seconds they have raged furiously under the force of his strokes, but quickly he turned away their wrath by a pleasant sally, and the men who were a moment before shouting indignantly have smiled broadly. No one could be long angry with him and he could not be angry with anyone for long.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

It is not for nothing that he has such a Pickwickian appearance. His round cherubic face is an index of kindliness. As he sits on the Treasury Bench, smiling benevolently, he could be taken for Mr. Pickwick himself. He is no grim, thin-lipped lawyer, such as the public expects a great figure at the Bar to be, but a warm, friendly man. He has broad human sympathies as well as geniality. Lawyers are thought to be a bloodless kind of persons who live in a world of legal abstractions, but Sir Douglas is real flesh and blood, with genuine sympathy for his less fortunate fellows. Ancestry counts. Sir Douglas is the son of a philanthropist.

He is a striking contrast to Sir John Simon. There is no suggestion about him of being merely a very perfect intellectual machine. He radiates simple, ordinary, very vital humanity. Yet there is no doubt about this intellectual efficiency. He is a born debater. How he would acquit himself if he had only a constructive task to perform, and had no case to destroy, it is a little difficult to guess, but with lines of argument to break down he is magnificent. He surveys the whole field of the debate; no argument of substance is left unnoticed, but every one is trenchantly treated.

For the most part Sir John Simon treats the House of Commons as he treats the Courts. He introduces little into his speeches there which would not be appropriate in the Courts. Hence he may be described as the most typically legal speaker in Parliament. He does not cultivate an adorned style, does not indulge in humour, rarely displays feeling, reduces everything to the simplest, argues subtly but always clearly, presents, if necessary, a full sketch of relevant fact, but never encumbers his picture with useless details; in short, he models all his speeches in accordance with his persuasive purposes. He is not, however, succinct. He does not state his case and leave it. He repeats the same point again and again, not in a substantially different mental form, but merely in a changed form of words. That, too, is one of the hall-marks of the Bar.

Some Parliamentary speakers bring the breath of a big outside world into their speeches; they do not forget the immediate question which they have to discuss, but they see it in the light of experience and they illuminate it by reference to history. Sir John Simon has seldom practised that kind of illumination. He has kept severely to the immediate question, has not added any embellishments of allusion which would have indicated his possession of scholarly knowledge, and altogether he has treated political questions as he would treat a law case, as something definitely limited. But recently he has permitted the House glimpses of a wider range of knowledge and interests. He has shown himself to be more than a lawyer or a politician. The doubt whether he was quite human which many people entertained has been dispelled and the legend that he was a mere intellectual machine into which might be poured and out of which would come authoritative "opinions" and skilful pleadings has been destroyed.

Sir John Simon is one of the great lawyers of the country. Judged to the size of the fees he receives, he is a more successful lawyer than the most famous men at the Bar in the past. But he does not occupy the position in the public mind which they did. He has not been engaged in the spectacular cases which bring a counsel to the notice of the man in the street. He has not often figured in criminal or divorce cases and he has been in only a few of the civil cases which are the talk of the day. It is the "high brow" law work which has engaged most of his professional attention. It follows that Sir John has not had much opportunity for developing those varied forensic gifts which make up the equipment of the popular advocate.

A VITAL FORCE.

In argumentative methods the difference between Sir John Simon and Sir Douglas Hogg is that between a bruiser and a fine swordsman. The former is the skilled, imperturbable master of a delicate weapon; the latter is in himself a vital force and he throws himself and every ounce of energy he has into the combat. That does not mean that he shows no skill. Good punching is as full of science as good fencing, and it can be just as artistic. The contrast between Sir John Simon and Sir Douglas Hogg is not one between refinement and vulgarity. Vulgarity is the last word one would apply to the latter. He has real dignity, a touch of the grand manner at times, and if his voice had beauty added to its strength he would please the senses as much as he satisfies the intellect.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

Monday, April 30.

Colour blindness has afflicted White Kenya. A "Native" of Kenya has been sentenced to death, under the new law, for committing rape on a White woman. Of all the optical disorders such as astigmatism, myopia, that of colour blindness is the worst. Verily has it been said "blind men can judge no colours."

By a curious coincidence Reuter's Agency which has flashed this piece of abominable news to India, wires exactly below the message the news of the Prayer Book Measure being finally approved by the Church Assembly. The Commandment "Thou shalt love thy neighbour," now requires to be changed to "Thou shalt not love thy coloured neighbour."

* * *

Pope is, many times, horribly misquoted. The following, taken from a vernacular paper, is a specimen:—

"Honour and shame in no condition rise. Act well thy past and there the Honour lies."

How happier the world would be if fates allowed mortals to reenact their past well!

* * *

A correspondent in exuberant delight over some school theatricals he witnessed, says "Miss P..... as the "widdy" surpassed all in bringing out the character of an Irish lady." Irish ladies will be justified in protesting against this description.

* * *

Is it only in playing "widdy" that the character of an Irish lady can be brought out?

* * *

The West Indies should feel bucked up. They have the prospect of something being done for them. In what precise direction their future benefactor does not say just now but he will in good time.

* * *

Viscount Burnham proposes to be their benefactor. Addressing the annual meeting of the West Indian Committee in London on Thursday he said that after the work of the Simon Commission was over, he would like to do something to help the West Indian Colonies.

* * *

Viscount Burnham declared by the way that if after his work on the Simon Commission he went to the West Indies he would have an opportunity of "getting into a more congenial atmosphere." Evidently the Indian boycott has told on him.

* * *

The Government of Bengal have graciously consented that the "food inquiry" which their Health Department had started should be extended to villages. There will be plenty of scope for the inquiry.

* * *

"And whose are these buffaloes, child," ask the tax-gatherers of a Mighty Empire of a Bardoli child. She answers truthfully and fearlessly having caught the popular atmosphere of the place. The buffaloes are marched off under the escort of a posse of armed police. Never had the buffaloes such ceremonial honours.

* * *

But are there no potters' donkeys in the Taluka? They should be curious. Next time the Japti Officer must not neglect them. After all there may be some potters who own land and refuse to pay the unjust increased assessment. For the sake of the safety of the British Empire why not sequester the donkeys? How can Imperialism get along without donkeys?

* * *

While they in England are loudly talking of going to the country, Lord Birkenhead is thinking of going to the city. If rumours of Press correspondents prove true, this Leap year will see Lord Birkenhead performing a Gallopper's gallop from Downing Street to Fleet Street.

* * *

The latest "Who is Who" does not credit His Lordship with any recreations. Money-spinning has been the profession as well as the hobby of his life. After leaving the bar, he even refused some of the "Star" offers because of his love of high finance. He has accepted his present post of the Secretary of State for India, because it is practically a part-time job with enough leisure to contribute to the press.

* * *

His Lordship has no newspaper connexion whatsover. But there is one thing which links him to the journalists. He is an honorary member of the Ever-in-Want fraternity in which journalists are Life-Members.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George is full of imagery. Being a celt by temperament and imagination, this Welsh wizard can juggle with words admirably as he juggled with the Nation's destiny. The other day he described Mr. Baldwin as a ticket-collector who smuggled himself into the signal box. The burden of his picturesque imagery was to make Mr. Baldwin a cabinman without a cabin.

* * *

He describes Sir John Simon as one accustomed to Coasting trade in polities who has never gone before on an Ocean Voyage. He is right. Sir John cannot hope to bridge the Indian Ocean with a P. & O. Boat Commission.

* * *

But Lord Birkenhead takes the opposite view. Nothing succeeds on this side of the Channel with shallow bays and narrow channels like the coasting trade. So Sir John is the best seller for this traffic in Imperialism.

* * *

Famous but Absent-minded Actor:—"Well, my dear anything else you want besides my autograph?"

Flapper:—"Er—yes, my fountain pen back."

RESEARCH IN YOGA

WORK OF KAIVALYADHAMA, LONAVLA

In a statement on the progress of work done by the Kaivalyadhama of Lonavla, Shrimat Kuvalayananda, the Director of the institution writes:

The institution Kaivalyadhama was started in October 1924 at Lonavla with the object of carrying on active scientific research in the field of psychophysiology, spiritual and physical cultures, etc., with their application to therapeutics. For this purpose the Yogic science of ancient Aryans was singled out, as the same teaches exercises covering the different fields into which research was to be carried. The latest laboratory methods according to the strict scientific standard of the West are being followed in the work of the institution. Up to now the X-Ray has been very largely availed of.

The theoretical research work of the Kaivalyadhama, as far as it has reached to-day, leads to the following conclusions: the Yogic system of physical culture compares very favourably with others obtaining in the field, as it has none of the disadvantages which the others have. Its aim is to secure greatest longevity with highest physical efficiency and maximum brain power. It is peculiarly fitted for the females. Yoga as a system of preventive exercises is simply marvellous, as it keeps the whole nervous and glandular mechanism in the healthiest condition. Even as a system of therapeutics, Yoga stands above all the other types of Naturopathy.

"YOGA MIMANSA."

These researches, the original scientific evidence with its interpretations, are being published in a journal called the Yoga Mimansa. Up to now eight issues have been published. The journal is appreciated not only throughout India but also in foreign countries, as will be made clear from the different appreciations extracted at the end of these pages. The physical culture and therapeutical sides are especially appreciated by eminent medical men both in the East and the West. The Director begs to draw the readers' attention especially to the opinions of Dr. Rissen, professor of physical culture, Heidelberg University, Germany, Dr. Clare, M.D., Carlton Minn., U.S.A., Dr. Caldwell of The Caldwell Health Home, Calif., U.S.A., Dr. A. C. Bishirad, M.R.A.S. (London), Calcutta, Prof. Manikrao, Baroda, and Dr. Canacuth Sen, M.A., L.M.S., Calcutta. The view of Mr. Mead, Editor of "The Quest," London, is typical of the press notices. Dr. Sanjivi's opinion shows how the work is finding favour with France. The Hon'ble Sir C. V. Mehta's letter indicates the appreciation of a high Government official.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

But the activities of the Kaivalyadhama are not restricted merely to the laboratory and academic interpretations. It is doing curative work according to its researches on a large scale. During the three years of its existence, it has given therapeutical advice "free of charge" to nearly a thousand patients coming from all parts of India. A regular health-home has been started having accommodation for nine beds. Indoor treatment is being given "gratis," the patient being made to pay only for his boarding and lodging. A well equipped clinical laboratory is organised under a competent medical graduate and gives all medical examinations free of charge.

A physical and chemical laboratory for research is fitted up in the Ashrama under an M.Sc. and an M.B.B.S.

A number of youths are being maintained by the institution for being trained in Yoga in all its aspects—spiritual, physical and therapeutical. After their training is completed they will spread themselves to different parts of the country to serve humanity with a spirit of self-sacrifice. Some of these students are already graduates of recognised universities.

Thus it will be seen that the Kaivalyadhama is not only a research institute, but is doing active public service in a religious spirit.

The Kaivalyadhama is a public institution and is being maintained from public charities. The Director is a recluse having no economic interest in the property of the Kaivalyadhama. The institution is entirely public and belongs to no person in his individual capacity. It is maintained on the sacrifice of its workers and the public donations and grants.

THE GOAL.

The activities of the Kaivalyadhama, as they are carried on now, are on a humble scale naturally for want of the necessary economic support. A College of Spiritual Culture where along with Yoga, eastern and western philosophy, Comparative Religion and other subjects would be taught and where for the postgraduate work, research in different branches of ancient culture would be organised, is urgently needed. So also a College of Physical Culture training students to look to the advancement of the Indian physical well-being, is contemplated to start as early as possible. For clinical work in Yogic Therapeutics, large health resorts are necessary. Looking to the needs of the Ashrama, the present laboratories require to be largely augmented. At present the Ashrama is conducting its work in hired buildings which prevent any permanent improvements needed for its activities. The Publication Department which can be made a source of income requires huge outlay in the beginning. At a moderate calculation some ten lakhs of rupees are required to put the whole scheme on a respectable basis.

Yogic culture is one of the richest legacies the ancient Indian savants have left to the world. The noble spiritual elevation that is seen in India even in her present deplorable condition, is mainly due to the influence of Yoga in one form or another. A revival of this culture is sure to raise her to her former position of glorious dignity. The Ashrama is trying to bring Yoga in co-relation with the present day culture by attempting a scientific interpretation of its truths. It undertakes to train youths who will stand for whatever is best in the different cultures of the earth, ancient or modern. Under these circumstances, the Director humbly begs to suggest that it is the duty of every individual who cares for the progress and well-being of humanity, to show his active sympathy to the Ashrama and enable its workers to realise its noble ideals.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S FUTURE

WAY BLOCKED TO ADVANCEMENT

Once again the rumour has been revived in London that the Earl of Birkenhead will retire from politics at the next General Election, and go into the City; and the mere fact that such a rumour is possible is evidence of a state of affairs in the Conservative party which cannot be altogether gratifying to its adherents. Lord Birkenhead flashed into politics in 1906. A considerable success at the Bar, a dauntless tongue the capacity for hard work and sublime self-confidence, rafted him speedily to the front rank of politicians. Contrary to first appearances the war gave him his opportunity and the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Smith, K.C., M.P., emerged on the Woolsack. To him fell the glittering prizes of the careerist, and although he won and has since retained a certain place in the affections of the British public, he has never gained their admiration or respect. There has always been something about Lord Birkenhead which is too cynical, too, self-centred and too hard to enable him to command the loyalty with which an Asquith was served. In his amazing career success was commanded and its achievement appeared simple. He has been a pillar and prop of Conservatism, yet he would be a brave person who would say that during the last ten years, Lord Birkenhead has been either a typical or a good Conservative. It has been an open secret, ever since Mr. Baldwin's Government was formed, that the Secretary of State for India has had little use for his political leader. He has been out of sympathy with reactionary Conservatism and for some of the measures of the forward wing of his party has been unable to find logical and convincing reasons. It may be also that he sees his way blocked to future political advancement, and that like a wise man, he is cutting his losses and taking a plunge.

It is not so long ago that Lord Birkenhead boasted of his ability to earn his livelihood—even at the standard which he finds necessary—by his pen. He said that although he realised when he went to the House of Lords that he could never return to the Bar and earn his previous large income again, yet he felt convinced that in his pen he had a source of never failing revenue. It was, perhaps, because of a legitimate desire to keep his hand in that he has, during his period as a member of the Cabinet given cause of complaint to his opponents, by appearing to break Mr. Baldwin's ban on ministerial journalism. But continuous writing is an arduous task, demanding a definite urge and something more than a monetary inspiration. Recognising this handicap, Lord Birkenhead may have, if the report is true, cast envious eyes on the bank balances of other politicians who have gone to the City. Mr. Reginald McKenna and Mr. Kellaway must be perpetual examples of what can be done by a judicious selection of the field of commercial exploitation. Lord Reading has doubtless told him of the income more easily earned east of Temple Bar than by shouldering the burden of Indian affairs. The fashionable trek from the Cabinet to the City where his friend Sir Robert Horne has built up a very substantial fortune must present advantageous features to him, which far outweigh the drawback of not being unusual. On the other hand, what is a man in Lord Birkenhead's position to do? As things are at present constituted he can never hope to be Prime Minister. His administration of Indian affairs has shown him that there has arisen a new generation which knows not Joseph, or knows too much about that Patriarch. He is disinclined apparently to return to the Woolsack, with the prospect of endless judicial work, and a pension of £5,000 a year, not free from Income Tax. It is not to be supposed for a moment that such a vigorous and hearty liver of life with such a high standard of enjoyment of the good things of the world is to be satisfied with an old age of comparative poverty. The City has an all attractive lure with tolerably certain prospects of large rewards quickly earned by not too arduous a devotion to business. If Lord Birkenhead has really made up his mind to decorate the Board of certain companies—his legal knowledge will be invaluable—he is but responding in his usual decisive way to the weakness of English political life which demands years of sacrifice in the public service, which rewards duty and exertion with penury. The disappearance of Lord Birkenhead from active political life would lessen the gaities of nations. He has never been a constructive statesman, his main weapon has been invective—and even his invective has lost much of its sharpness since he became so thoroughly imbued, under Mr. Lloyd George, with a centre party mind. But he has always made people laugh and even his opponents, scarified though they have been, have had to admire the metallic humour of his denunciation. It seems a pity that there should even be the chance of such an amusing politician reserving his repartee for a discontented shareholder. On the other hand, politics become too serious nowa-days to be the media of ambitious self-seekers. Future political life may be dulled by the loss of such a man; it is not unfair to add that they may also gain in spiritual tone.—"The Pioneer."

PUNJAB MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

PLEA FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION

JULLUNDUR, April 28.

Presiding over the Punjab Muslim Educational Conference to-day, Malik Ferozekhan Noon laid great stress on vocational and technical education, and on the opening of colleges at District Headquarters and rural areas to remove the congestion in the Lahore colleges. He made an eloquent plea for women's education on right lines. He advised the Mussalmans to educate and train their girls as doctors, nurses and not wives. Purdah, he said should not prove a bar to the acquisition of knowledge.—A. P.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.